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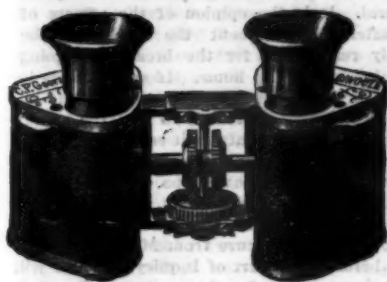
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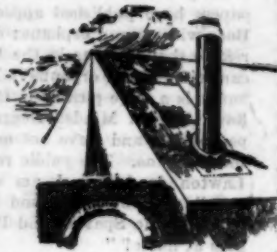
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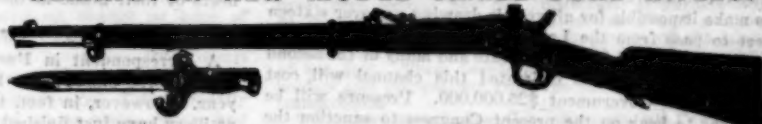
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)
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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

The total expenditures of the Government on account of the war with Spain were about \$365,000,000, divided as follows: War Department, \$255,000,000; Navy Department, \$69,000,000; paid to Spain for the Philippines, \$20,000,000; interest on war loan to date, \$9,000,000; increased expenses in departmental service in Washington, \$2,000,000.

The total amount of bounty for Manila Bay to be determined by the Court of Claims can now only be estimated, but will range from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000, depending upon the question whether, in the two most important engagements, the force of the enemy was equal or inferior to our own. The total number of individual claims is about 5,000, of which 3,150 have already been filed.

Sweden is another nation that refuses to be lulled into sleep by the siren song of the Hague Peace Convention. That she does not wish to lag behind in the procession of the nations is shown by King Oscar's asking in the new budget for 46 new batteries of artillery to be ready by the end of 1903. Mausers to the number of 100,000 are to be manufactured and 50 million cartridges are to be in store within four years. Sweden has been at peace for the last eighty-six years, and her ruler evidently thinks that the best way to maintain the peace is to be prepared for war.

A new argument for subscribing for the Army and Navy Journal is furnished by the proprietors of one of the leading New York hotels. They entertained a traveler, trusting him for several weeks' board and loaning him \$100 on the strength of his being an officer of the Army. His conspicuous exhibition of a copy of the Army and Navy Journal was supposed to be proof of his responsibility, though he had never been in the service. Nothing gives such a decided impression of eminent respectability and responsibility as the habitual reading of the Journal. All the young men who do so get lovely wives; all the young women gallant and devoted husbands.

The two problems now agitating the engineering world of Great Britain and the United States seem to be of the same type, and they relate to the feasibility of petroleum for fuel on the torpedo boats, and the value of the submarine torpedo boat. Neither question has advanced much beyond the experimental stage, and the results thus far are far from satisfactory in either matter. The position of the submarine torpedo boat has received somewhat of a setback by the lately promulgated adverse report of the Board appointed by the United States Navy Department, and the future of submarine warfare remains about where it was at the beginning—a matter of opinion.

The co-operation of the Federal Government is to be asked to convert the Chicago Drainage Canal into a waterway for commercial and military purposes. It is proposed to make it possible for all vessels drawing not over sixteen feet to pass from the Lakes to the Gulf. This list will include all United States gunboats and many of the second class cruisers. It is estimated this channel will cost the General Government \$25,000,000. Pressure will be brought to bear on the present Congress to sanction the plan and appropriate part of the money so that the work may be begun at once. St. Louis bacteriologists report that the waters of the Mississippi have been dangerously contaminated by Chicago sewage.

Marconi, it is said, thinks that the present limit of communication by wireless telegraphy can be raised to 150 miles, but has no belief in Tesla's promise to communicate across the Atlantic. Meanwhile, the London "Daily News" reports that Emilion Guarini, a native of Puglia, Italy, who is little more than 20 years of age, has discovered a means of utilizing Marconi's invention at the greatest distances. He accomplishes this by means of his own invention, which is called a repeater and which he says receives the electric waves and is capable of transmitting them to other repeaters for continuous repetition. He says he needs a repeater only at every five-hundredth mile. He says his invention will enable polar expeditions to keep in constant communication with civilization.

General de Galliffet, French Minister of War, has issued a circular enjoining on the Generals to enforce the study of fencing among the officers under their command. In the entire corps of French officers there is not a single fencer of the first rank, and there are very few who would be considered of even average strength in the fencing schools of Paris. One of the results of this state of things is that in duels between the officers and civilians it is very frequently the officer who comes off second best, as in the case of M. Floquet and General Boulanger, the latter receiving a wound in the neck. Probably General Galliffet remembers his youthful days, when he was himself worsted in a duel by a civilian, the Marquis de Lauriston. The fencing schools of the majority of French barracks are wretchedly fitted up.

The "Medical News" says that a new service rank has been proposed for the British Army Medical Corps, that of "doctor's messenger." A plucky and enterprising Australian youth of ten has suggested it and created quite a furor by volunteering to accompany the next regiment from Melbourne in that capacity. The "News" thinks a handy boy could be of great service in fetching and carrying for the surgeon in his improvised field operating room, when perhaps a grown man could hardly be spared from bearer service. The "News" thinks that Maj. Runcie's exposures of the condition of the prisons in Cuba, especially the women's prison, which he described as a den of filth and iniquity, with almost indescribable sanitary neglect, are the worst arraignment of Spanish mismanagement yet discovered.

The interest shown by American women resident abroad in the British soldier leads one of our correspondents to suggest that it would not be unbecoming to direct feminine sympathy to the American soldiers serving their country across the seas. She says: "Several prominent papers have published appeals for subscriptions for the Boer widows and orphans; do the people of this country realize that the war in the Philippines is making American widows and orphans? True, they receive a pension, but it is a mere pittance. Our 'Johnny Green,' like Kipling's 'Absent Minded Beggar,' is apt to marry without permission, and leave not only his 'girl' behind him, but the 'kid,' too. The public responded so generously to the Lawton fund that I am sure the response would be equally generous to a fund for American widows and orphans of the Spanish and Philippine wars. 'Charity begins at home!'"

The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Lodge to remodel the consular service (S. 2661) calls attention to the excellent field afforded by that service for utilizing in Government employment the abilities and energies of retired officers of the Army and Navy. Physical disability which might disqualify them for military service would not necessarily impair their efficiency as consuls. An officer with but one arm or a single leg would find his usefulness as a soldier seriously affected, though the deprivation of the limb would not militate against his usefulness in the consular field. There is much in their training to recommend officers for service as representatives abroad, Navy officers especially. They "knock about" so much as to be cosmopolitan, and their respect for the flag gives them a firmness of patriotism that is often just the thing required to give our business interests the protection they need abroad.

The Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7081) to aid in the erection of a monument to the memory of General William Smallwood and the soldiers of the Maryland Line in the War for American Independence, in reporting the bill favorably, gave a detailed historical account of the services of this body of men. No troops in the Continental Army rendered better service, endured more fatigue, or won greater glory. In proportion to their number, no body of men suffered more severely. They were the first to use the bayonet against the experienced Regulars of the enemy, and that in their earliest battle. Throughout the succeeding struggles of the war they were most often called on to lead with that bloody weapon into the ranks of the foe. At least two of their Colonels, Williams and Howard, were considered as the best officers of their grade in the Army.

A correspondent in Puerto Rico writes: "There are much worse places than Puerto Rico at this season of year. However, in fact, the climate is delightful. The artillery have just finished their annual practice with the captured Spanish guns, ammunition and appliances, the first they have had, in view of which the results are quite interesting, with the very best of gunnery at the guns. The results out on the water in the 'general direction' of the target were not very satisfactory, doubtless partly due to the condition of the powder and the reduced charges which it was safe to use, in view of the reports that some of these guns have 'gone up' in Spain under pressure. When the Department Commander returns authority will be asked for the additional expenditure of the ammunition, so that the question as to what the guns will stand or what they are good for may be determined. It is believed that the object will justify the expense and the practice will be good for the command."

The Natal government took prompt action to restate the bridges over the Tugela River destroyed as an act of war, and on Dec. 21, 1899, placed in England an order for bridges to span the river at Colenso and at Frere, these being of heavier type than the wrecked bridges. Drawings for the bridges were already in existence and one span was completed in nineteen working days. There are to be in all seven spans of 105 feet long each. Five of these spans are for the bridge at Colenso, the remaining two are for the river at Frere. Two spans were completed by the middle of January and work began on three others while the whole of the material for the seven spans had been rolled, cut to size, tested and approved. The Frere bridge was completely wrecked. The Tugela has the reputation of rising 40 feet in a night, during one of the tropic thunder storms. A river of that erratic character is an ugly enemy to have behind when an armed foe is in front. So the Zulu armies of Chaka and Cetewayo took good care not to get to the south of it in the time of flood.

The necessity for docks capable of taking the largest vessels is great, not only on the score of policy, but on that of economy. It is now necessary to send all vessels of over 1,200 tons displacement to Hong Kong for docking, and the expense to the Government is very large. It is believed that several secondary stations for coaling and small repairs will be found necessary, especially in the southern islands, in order that the vessels patrolling those stations need not leave their stations too long and too frequently. The recent total loss of the Charleston on an uncharted reef and the grounding of many other vessels on similar obstructions indicate the untrustworthiness of the existing surveys, and it is of prime importance that new surveys be made of the whole Archipelago. A commission should be appointed to decide on all subjects connected with aids to navigation and the work of establishing lights and buoying channels should begin as soon as possible. Labor and material are cheap, and the first cost of construction and the after maintenance of the lights would be much less than in the United States.

The disgraceful incident of the recent breakdown of the transport Manuense will be carefully investigated by a Court of Inquiry to be appointed in the immediate future by General Shafter at the request of the Quartermaster General. It is the opinion of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department the owners of the ship are entirely responsible for the breakdown going over and the delay in the trip home. If such proves to be the case upon investigation by the court, it is the intention of the Department to refuse to pay the rental of the vessel, as under their contract it required them to keep the ship in good order for Government use. It does not appear that the owners have done this and hence they will be made to suffer accordingly. It is reported unofficially that no orders were issued for an inspection of the ship prior to her departure from Manila. If this fact comes out before the Court of Inquiry someone will certainly be made to suffer for the neglect. The findings of the court will be awaited with much interest by the War Department. The matter of furnishing proper accommodations for our troops is too important to be entrusted to the captain of a hired transport.

In an editorial on improvement in field surgery, in the New York "Evening Sun," of Nov. 25, 1899, it is mentioned that Col. Robert B. Wallace, then Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Montana Vols., now Colonel, 37th U. S. Vol. Inf., joined his regiment for field duty four weeks after a Mauser bullet had passed through the lower part of his left lung, at the battle of Calocan, on Feb. 10, 1899. It may be of benefit to others to have attention called to the fact that Col. Wallace, who is now at Los Gatos, Cal., with his mother and two sisters, is still suffering from the after effects of his wound. The unmistakable cause of his present illness, from which he is slowly recovering, is his return to duty so soon after receiving such a severe wound. He joined his regiment, then in San Fernando, P. I., and engaged in the hardest kind of duty within thirty days, when at least sixty should have been allowed for full recovery. Undoubtedly appliances for the care of wounded men on the battlefield have improved greatly since the Civil War, but experience shows that a man wounded so seriously as Col. Wallace was should never be allowed to do active field duty until he has more fully recovered.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of the officials of the War Department and the members of the House Committee on Military Affairs to place in the background the proposed measure for the relief of the artillery of the Regular Army. It has been the expressed intention of the Secretary of War to embody in his bill for the reorganization of the Army a section providing for a large and permanent increase in the artillery. Now, however, it is understood this clause has been left entirely out of the War Department bill and the leading place given to reorganizing the staff. We recently published an editorial stating the imperative needs of the artillery. Mr. Hull, the chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, is heartily in favor of increasing this branch of the service and if he is allowed to have his way will urge Congress, during this session, to favorably consider a measure advocating a large increase in the establishment of this arm. The Secretary of War has collected much material from various Army officers, well versed in matters pertaining to the artillery, which, it is understood, will be turned over to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Hull, prior to preparing any bill, will call for hearings from leading artillery officers on the question.

Congressmen who have at various times advocated the passage of bills providing for the establishment of large fortifications at the ports of their respective States, do not seem to now realize the necessity of providing men to care for the guns placed there and for the expensive emplacements already built. Their constituents have been satisfied by the building of the defenses, and the Congressmen show a disposition not to proceed further in the matter. Over \$50,000,000 have been spent within the last few years for seacoast defenses, which are now rapidly deteriorating for want of men to properly care for them. It would hence seem to be a most economical plan to expend the necessary amount for providing an additional force of artillerymen for service in this country. Only those members of the House who make a study of military matters realize the great importance of this increase, and whether they will be able to make their views apparent to Congress as a whole is very doubtful.

OUR ARMY STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

That there should be some change in the staff system of our Army seems to be very generally conceded by those not affected by proposed legislation. Precisely what the change should be, and to what extent it should go, is not so clear. The question of consolidating some of the staff departments is again under discussion. Consolidation is favored by the Secretary of War and the present Acting Chief of the Commissary Department is understood to favor the union of the Commissary Department with the Quartermaster's Department. There will be a determined and active fight against the union of the two Departments, and the opponents of the measure point to previous inquiries into the subject as showing that such a change is not favored in the Army. In 1869 four officers of experience expressed themselves in favor of consolidation; in 1874 fifteen whose opinions were asked by Congress were in favor and thirty-four against it, and in 1876 the poll stood twenty in favor to thirty-five against. These last twenty were merely asked as to the practicability of the scheme. In October, 1876, General Hancock, then commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic, in a letter to the Secretary of War, said: "Officers of rank, distinction and acknowledged ability are found on both sides of the opinions given in the years above named. A careful examination of all the views expressed will not only show that the weight of evidence has been given against the consolidation of these corps, but that the opposition to it has decidedly increased, and that while some who at first favored it, now either oppose or do not support it, there are no changes of opinion in the other direction."

On the contrary, Feb. 26, 1869, Mr. Garfield, from the House Committee on Military Affairs, said: "The committee recommend the consolidation of the Quartermaster's, Subsistence and Pay Departments into one Department of Supply. Such a Department could, it is believed, do all the work of the three Departments named with not more than two-thirds of the officers now employed, and with a considerable saving of expense." The committee could see no sufficient reason why one Department should not purchase all supplies, transport them, store them in depots and issue them. The committee said: "The officers at the posts who act as Quartermasters and Commissaries of Subsistence now receive public money and disburse it to purchase forage, food and other articles obtainable at the posts, and to pay civilian employees; it would be but little additional work for them to pay the soldiers and officers at their posts."

In this same report the committee favored consolidating the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Departments, the transfer of the duties of the Signal Service and the Coast Survey to the Engineer Corps, and the union of the Ordnance with the Artillery.

What was known as "the Burnside Committee," which in 1878 reported to the House an elaborate scheme for reorganization of the Army, did not favor consolidation. Appended to their report are statements of opinion by the leading officers of the Army of that time; the men who had had the largest experience in the command of troops, Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Howard, McClellan, Meade, Thomas, J. G. Foster, Franklin, W. F. Smith, H. G. Wright, and James Longstreet, of the Confederate service. Not one of them favored consolidation. Some of them expressed themselves very strongly against it, and their opinions were concurred in by M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General; Robert Allen, Assistant Quartermaster General; Edmund Schriver, Inspector General. General Meigs said: "I do not believe it well to change what has been efficient and successful for what has failed in France in war, in England in peace."

The Military Committee of Congress in 1873 said: "All things taken into consideration, it seems clear to us that consolidation is inexpedient. Whatever might be gained in expense in time of peace would undoubtedly be lost in time of war, when it became necessary for unexperienced officers to handle matters upon which they had no specialized knowledge."

General W. B. Franklin, in the remarks from which we have quoted above, said: "If there is any debt of gratitude due to anyone in connection with the organization of the Army before the war, it is due those great statesmen, Cass and Poinsett, whose experience and reading taught them that a large, educated and experienced staff was the great desideratum in our Army, and who finally succeeded in bringing Congress to agree with them."

"It will be said that the late war left in the country a large number of men who can perform these duties as well as the staff officers now in the service: Whether this is true or not at present, in ten years none of these men will be left, or will be available for such service, and if you cut down your staff now so that it is just sufficient for your present needs, when the emergency arises there will be scenes of disorder and confusion even in quiet camps of raw troops compared to which the Bull Run retreat was good order."

Over twenty years passed, and we saw the fulfillment of this prophecy during the Spanish War.

The objection raised to our present staff system is and has been that its tendency is "to narrow the views of the officer, alienate his sympathies from other branches of the service, and to encourage a species of corps exclusiveness." As a remedy for this, and as a means of furnishing our Army with officers educated for all emergencies, the system of detail for the staff has always been strongly favored by officers of the largest experience outside the staff corps. "The effect of transfers from one duty to another," it has been held, "is to enlarge the mind, liberalize the ideas of the officer, qualify him for a wider range of duties, and better fit him for the sud-

den emergencies of the service. The importance of a service with troops, previous to the performance of staff duties, and the equal importance of keeping staff officers in constant touch with the line by returning them to their regiments at intervals, has been presented with great force again and again in statements of opinions by officers of the largest experience, and in the reports of military committees based upon these experienced judgments."

In its report on Army staff organization to the Forty-second Congress, Feb. 2, 1873, the Military Committee of the House said: "The testimony is concurrent that the knowledge and experience gained by the performance of staff duties is of the greatest value; that the officer has been fortunate who in his earlier career may have by practice acquired a complete knowledge of the Adjutant's, the Quartermaster's, Commissary's and the Inspector's duties, each and all so necessary to daily efficiency in the service, whether in the camp or the field, and if he can add to these the practice in the Ordnance and Engineer Corps, he may be safely said to combine in his experience the highest preparation for the great soldier."

The committee concluded that this experience could be and should be given to the younger officers of the Army by a system of details in different branches of the staff. The argument for this is so conclusive that it seems obvious that the proposed system would long since have been adopted had not it been for the powerful vested interests arrayed against it. Some of the most conclusive arguments in favor of a detailed staff have been presented by officers now of the staff, notably General Joseph P. Sanger, of the Inspector General's Department, and Col. Charles Bird, of the Quartermaster's Department.

In a communication addressed to the committee of the Forty-fifth Congress, having in charge the subject of reorganizing the Army, those able officers proposed, among other things, "that all the duties of the general staff, except those of surgeons and chaplains, and including those of aids and signal officers, be hereafter performed by officers periodically detached from the line, each officer not to serve on general staff duty, except in time of war, more than two years in six, or to be at any time detachable on such duty before having served four years on line duty, the above suggested terms of years to be fixed more or less, as you in your wisdom may decide, but the law to provide that in case any officer be detailed sooner or serve longer than the prescribed period, or until it is possible to relieve him, his pay shall cease."

General Sanger showed his continued faith in this system by applying for service with troops during the war with Spain.

These officers also suggested "that a sufficient number of extra officers be provided for such duties, to be unattached to regiments while performing them." This proposition for an increase of officers is a very important one, and is, indeed, essential to the successful adoption of the scheme of staff details. Experience thus far has shown that enlisted men for the Army can always be had in abundance; what we need is a sufficient number of thoroughly trained officers to transform them rapidly into efficient soldiers, to organize them, to transport them promptly without friction, and to provide for them economically and in comfort. For all this experience is required, not experience in some one line of duty, but that all-round training which fits the officer for any emergency. The stagnation and narrowness charged against the staff officer comes equally to the officer of the line when he is too closely and too long confined within a narrow range of duties without change or hope of change. The success of Grant was largely due to the fact that he had had experience in various departments of Army supply and administration as a Regimental Adjutant, Quartermaster and Commissary. This is equally true of Sheridan, Hancock and others whose names and experience will readily suggest themselves.

OUR UNDER-OFFICERED ARMY.

Two strong editorials relating to the Army appeared in the past week, one in the New York "Sun" and the other in the "Herald." The "Sun" dwells upon the under-officered condition of our Army, giving facts and figures drawn from the Army list, which are too well known to our readers to require repetition. Even in time of peace our Army is often without the necessary officers to do its work, and something more than graduating a class in the Military Academy ahead of time is necessary. The "Sun" adds:

"If there were more students at the Academy, more officers who could be assigned to a regiment in the room of officers absent on long details, the trouble might be prevented. It has been proposed to give to each Senator the right to nominate to West Point; and to give to the President ten nominations at large each year, instead of ten in four years. Something as radical as either of these propositions is needed. Otherwise the condition will grow worse rather than better. Then, if the extra officers, now carried as additional 2d Lieutenants in certain regiments, could be carried as 'unassigned,' as so many officers were after the Civil War, and detailed to regiments where their services were needed, or be used as recruiting officers, etc., the present condition of affairs, now so unsatisfactory, would not be repeated. The needed changes ought to be provided by the present session of Congress."

The "Herald" calls attention to the fact that Congress has within less than two years passed two important acts which notably increase the size of the Army, and that it cannot escape the responsibility of taking a further step of equal importance in determining not only a permanent strength, but in providing a perfected organization for the peace establishment. The article states that:

"The country cannot expect, however much it may be needed, to own an Army equal in size to that mo-

bilized in the war with Spain, though it has a right to hope that the standard fixed by General Miles—one soldier for each one thousand inhabitants—may be adopted. It shows that our present strength is only temporary and that something must be done in the present session."

The "Herald" further says: "The characteristic defect of most bills introduced to improve the Army is a tendency to seek mainly an increase in size, and not an elasticity of form that will enable it to accommodate itself to the expansion demanded in war or to the contraction imposed by peace. The first essential is to reorganize the system, confessedly ancient and bad, by creating a scheme which will secure the greatest efficiency with the least waste of energy and money. To begin with, the force must be directly governed by a general staff. To secure this the Adjutant General's and the Inspector General's Department must be merged and the entire direction turned over to the officer best fitted for the responsibility. No matter what his age and rank may be, the man best equipped by talents and experience must be detailed for duty—and given the chance to vivify the brains of the service."

"To this select corps should be assigned a sufficient number of the line officers whose soldierly qualities and work with troops and military proficiency as shown at the War College—to be established—mark them as best fitted for a work which concerns itself with everything that makes and moves an army. Increased temporary rank should be given them, and when the allotted period of staff service ends they should be ineligible to reappointment until after another fixed period, the whole of which must be spent with troops—not perfunctorily with soldiers, but under conditions that will keep them in touch with the rewards and vexations of military life and give them an intimate practical acquaintance with the arms, drills and regulations they have been studying and prescribing. Having established an organization based upon modern theories, new weapons and the latest tactical expressions of strategy, Congress should authorize the force demanded, paying especial attention to the vital increase required in the artillery."

This is sound advice and we hope that Congress will accept it and act upon it without delay.

SULU AND SAMOA.

The resolution with reference to the Sulus, offered by Mr. Pettigrew, was discussed in the Senate on Jan. 30:

Resolved, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the Senate whether the people of Samoa were consulted or their wishes ascertained in relation to the treaty recently made between the United States and Germany in relation to said islands. The President is also requested to inform the Senate whether any protest has been received by him or the Department of State from the people of Samoa, or any of them, against said treaty.

Mr. Pettigrew said in part: "Without consulting those people, without their being a party to the agreement, we take a portion of the islands and Germany takes the rest of them. We blot out, then, a sovereign nation, a people with whom we have treaty relations, and divide the spoils. I can remember well the indignation that swept over this country when Poland was partitioned between the three great powers of Europe. It seems to me the moral turpitude of thus dividing a country is no less because its inhabitants are not supposed by us to occupy as high a place in the plane of civilization as we occupy, and that those people have a right to be consulted and their consent secured before we can be a party in any way to their partition or their subjection."

The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

On Jan. 24 Mr. Pettigrew addressed the Senate on his resolution requesting the President to send to the Senate a copy of the report of Brig. Gen. John C. Bates in relation to the negotiation of a treaty or agreement made by him with the Sultan of Sulu on the 20th day of August, 1890, providing for the payment of salaries to certain Datus and other native officials. He said in part: "The Sulu group of islands are located between the island of Borneo and the island of Mindanao, of the Philippine group. They are 150 in number. These islands were conquered by the Mohammedans about eight centuries ago, and they have maintained, as long as we have any history of them, a government of their own, having an absolute monarch for a ruler. Spain claimed ownership over these islands, and has undertaken at various times to take possession of them. Her power and authority reached the distance only from the shores of the islands which could be traversed by projectiles from the cannon of her fleet. These people have been pirates and slaveholders and polygamists from the earliest record of their transactions."

"Whether or not the Commissioners at Paris knew what they were buying I cannot tell; but in some way we purchased the entire group, including all the Philippines; and we now find that the Sultan not only has the Sulu group under his jurisdiction and control, but also the large island of Mindanao, embracing an area as large as the State of Indiana, and also the island of Palawan. These two islands, or portions of them, nearly their whole area, are under the immediate control of a subsultan, who owes some sort of allegiance to the Sultan of the Sulu Islands."

He discussed the agreement made by General Bates with the Sultan of Sulu and his officials, and added: "Here is an agreement by which we are to maintain not only slavery but polygamy in the Sulu Islands. Here is an agreement by which our flag is made to float over two crimes; and we further solemnly agree that no nation in the world shall be permitted to interfere. It is the chief part of the business of the Sultan of Sulu to get into quarrels with the natives of the interior in the island of Mindanao, then to declare that they are in revolt against his authority. Upon this pretext he takes prisoners and sells them into slavery, the planters of Borneo being the purchasers. That has been his business heretofore whenever he needed money. We now propose to maintain that sort of thing under the flag of the United States, and we stipulate, and the stipulation is approved by the President, that no foreign nation shall be permitted to interfere."

Mr. Pettigrew's resolution was finally modified and agreed to by the Senate as follows:

Resolved, That the President is hereby requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to send to the Senate a copy of the report, and all accompanying papers, of Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, in relation to the negotiations of a treaty or agreement made by him with the Sultan of Sulu on the 20th day of August, 1890. Said treaty provides that the U. S. Government will pay the following monthly salaries:

To the Sultan, \$250 per month; to Dato Rajah Muda, \$75 per month; to Dato Atlik, \$60 per month; to Dato Caba, \$75 per month; to Dato Jaskanah, \$75 per month; to Dato Puyo, \$60 per month; to Dato Amir Halsein, \$60 per month; to Hadji Butu, \$50 per month; to Hadji Mura, \$40 per month; to Serif Saguin, \$15 per month.

And the President is requested to further inform the Senate out of what fund are these salaries paid? What service do these people perform for the United States that entitles them to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States?

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE 13TH INFANTRY.

Rombon, P. I., Dec. 23, 1899.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal: Please publish the following reply to "A Story of the 13th Regulars," copied on page 226 of your issue of Nov. 4, 1899. The facts are these:

On May 30, 1899, the 13th Inf. landed in Manila and went into camp on the Luneta. It was composed almost wholly of recruits, there being probably seven soldiers per company who had been with the regiment the previous year in Cuba. It had scarcely more than one-third its complement of officers.

After nine days in camp spent in hard fatigue work unloading the transports and hauling supplies to camp and to storehouses, and just as the men were beginning to feel the effects of the tropical climate the regiment was ordered into the field as part of General Lawton's command in his movement to the south. June 9 the regiment left its camp on the Luneta at 6 a. m. and marched to San Pedro Macati, five miles, where it bivouacked for the night. The next morning the march was resumed before daylight and continued until 5 p. m.

Of the horrors of that day's march I cannot easily write. The enemy was encountered early in the morning and quickly driven from its position, but with a loss to the regiment of one killed and four wounded. Then the regiment had to encounter its other enemies, a torrid sun and no water. The few streams that were crossed were of the consistency of mud; by straining through a handkerchief a few drops could be obtained, and the larger streams were invariably brackish. Col. Smith was overcome by the heat and was forced to fall out, but not until the ground held by the enemy had been taken. I saw men march until they would fall down and faint by the side of the column. I saw one man in convulsions.

Before reaching the halting place for the night there had been firing by the advance of the division and by the artillery, and as soon as the ground was assigned outposts were established and the men cooked their suppers and lay down by their arms for the night.

Now comes the "stampede." There had been desultory firing by the outposts, when sometime during the night a pony broke loose and ran over some Chinamen, who immediately set up a yell. The soldiers were lying crowded together between the dikes of some three or four rice fields. Some few men started and there was a rush of a part of the command from the limits of the camp ground. Capt. W. L. Buck, then in command of the regiment, immediately grasped the situation, ordered the officers to their companies, and by his own and the company officers' personal efforts and example the men were quieted and back on their company grounds in certainly less than fifteen minutes after the first outbreak.

During the rush one or two pieces were discharged, and I think one man was wounded. The next morning the regiment marched into Las Pinas and in the afternoon back to its old camp on the Luneta.

The following statements, credited to Maj. John J. Weisenburger, 1st Wash. Vol. Inf., are absolutely false, viz.: "Their Colonel protested against the orders, explaining that his men were but an undisciplined band of 'rookies,' but the orders were not countermanded. At midnight of June 10, when the 13th had been in the islands but a couple of days, the insurgents made an attack on the camp."

"While the camp was in an uproar the Filipinos really did make an attack."

"The men of the 13th stood their ground until they had fired one volley. Then, tossing away their rifles, they scattered like leaves and ran pell mell back towards Manila." The insurgents were in hot pursuit and the entire regiment was in danger, when the 4th Cav. appeared on the scene and put a stop to the stampede. The lost ground was speedily recaptured, but the insurgents had already made away with about 200 rifles and considerable baggage. They also took twelve prisoners."

The Colonel did not protest against the orders. The insurgents did not make an attack on the camp. The men of the 13th did not then fire one volley. They did not toss away their rifles and scatter like leaves and run pell mell back to Manila. The insurgents were not in hot pursuit, and the 4th Cav. did not appear on the scene. No ground was lost and recaptured. The insurgents did not make away with a single rifle nor pound of baggage. Nor was there a single prisoner taken.

M. McFARLAND,

Capt. 18th Inf., formerly Adj. 13th Inf.

This communication refers to statements credited to Maj. John J. Weisenburger, which we copied from a Western paper, stating at the time that they were copied in order to give those familiar with the facts an opportunity to reply. We have received several other communications on the subject from the Philippines.

Arthur R. Alexander, 1st Sergeant Co. F, 13th U. S. Inf., says: "The statements are absolutely incorrect. There was no stampede or panic, or was there any attack made by the enemy, and it was therefore impossible for the enemy to take prisoners. I would suggest that Maj. Weisenburger again confer with his informers and ascertain the true facts, as his article published is a disgrace and unworthy of a gentleman holding the United States commission."

F. W. Hunt, late Captain 1st Idaho Volunteers, who acted as Aide to General Owenshine in the advance on Paranaque and had an opportunity to observe the conduct of the 13th, gives a like account of the occurrence in camp and praises the conduct of the regiment. He adds: "It is a matter of regret to me that I feel called upon to denounce such a fabrication by an officer belonging to a regiment that acquitted itself so gallantly under all circumstances in the Philippine Islands."

MANILA QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

In the Christmas edition of the Manila "Freedom," which is beautifully illustrated in colors, is an interesting article on the Quartermaster's Department in the Philippines, giving portraits of Maj. C. A. Devol, Depot Quartermaster, and Lieut. J. J. Haisch, 36th Inf., Superintendent of Railroads. Some figures are given to show the immense amount of work that falls upon the Department. Since December 31, 1898, it says, 1,693 officers, 29,400 men and 544 civilians have been landed in Manila by Government transports, 2,979 head of horses and 947 mules have also been imported to assist in quelling the insurrection. The total amount of freight, the food and clothing of an army, which has been deposited in the Quartermaster's storerooms, is 80,012 tons. Employed in this traffic are 31 ocean-going steamers, 85 cascos of an average capacity of 40

tons, 20 lorchas capable of carrying 125 tons each, besides a number of tugs and launches. When the insurrection broke out, the Government had no land transportation except the primitive carabao and cart. On the 13th of February, Maj. Devol took possession of two broken locomotives and 12 damaged cars, which the rebels had condemned and left at Calocan. At the present time the Quartermaster has possession of 1,579 cars and 13 engines; 44,425 troops have been transported over the railroad, besides 31,446 tons of supplies. A vast amount of labor was necessary to repair the broken bridges, rebuild the 20 miles of torn up track and repair the rolling stocks, almost ruined by rebel ravages.

"The men of the Quartermaster's Department," says our faraway contemporary, "have accomplished a labor where nothing but constant pluck, energy and enterprise could win, and they are entitled to the greatest commendation."

It gives this as the composition of the Quartermaster's Department: Maj. C. A. Devol, Quartermaster; Maj. Charles C. Wallcutt, 44th U. S. Inf., principal assistant; Capt. G. G. Bailey, Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. H. L. Kinnison, Assistant Quartermaster in Charge of Water Transportation; Lieut. Haisch, 36th Inf., Superintendent of Railroad.

OUR ROLL OF PENSIONS.

The amount appropriated for pensions for the fiscal year 1901 is practically the same as the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1900, and the Commissioner reports that while the amount of the pension roll growing out of the Civil War will decrease and be slightly less perhaps for the year 1901 than for the fiscal year 1900, there will be a considerable increase on account of claims growing out of the Spanish-American War, and he thinks it is wise to make the appropriation for pensions for the coming fiscal year the same as for the fiscal year 1900. There are still on the rolls eleven surviving widows and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, the eldest 99 and the youngest 78. The only survivor of the War of 1812, Hiram Cronk, is 99 years old. The number of widows of 1812 is 1908. The pensioners of Indian wars are 1,656 and their widows number 3,899.

Of the war with Mexico there are 9,204 surviving soldiers and 8,175 widows. On June 30, 1898, the total number of pensioners was 993,714; on June 30, 1899, the number was 991,519; decrease, 2,195. During the year there were added to the rolls the names of 40,991 pensioners, and 43,186 names were dropped, of which number 34,845 were dropped by reason of death. The average amount paid annually to each pensioner (invalids and widows) now on the rolls is \$132.74, and the annual value of the entire pension roll amounts to \$131,617,961, being \$649,496 more than it ever was. The average annual value of each class of pensions is higher than last year. The pension roll is made up of 753,451 surviving soldiers, 237,415 widows and dependent relatives, and 653 Army nurses. The "Navy pension fund" yielded only \$342,275 for the year, while the total payments on account of Navy pensions was \$3,683,794. Two thousand one hundred and thirty-nine pensioners reside in Canada and 2,167 in other foreign countries. The rates of pension to soldiers and sailors now on the rolls under the act of June 27, 1890, range as follows: \$6 per month, 105,787; \$8 per month, 128,143; \$10 per month, 26,540; \$12 per month (maximum rate), 160,406. Thirteen Navy pensioners enlisted for the war with Spain, 44 Regular Army pensioners and 66 of the War of the Rebellion. One hundred and seven thousand nine hundred and nineteen claims were rejected during the year.

The Committee on Pensions in a report on S. 340 to amend "an act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian Wars of 1832 to 1842, known as the Black Hawk War, Creek War, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole War," approved June 27, 1892, states that there still remain of the Seminole War of 1817-18 but 5 survivors and 120 widows. Of the "La Fevre" Indian War, which occurred 68 years ago, there remain but 14 survivors and 107 widows. Of the Sabine War of 1836 there remain but 221 survivors and 155 widows. Of the Cayuse War of 1847-48 there are 144 survivors and 82 widows. Of the Texas and New Mexico Indian Wars of 1849-53 there still survive 1,448, with 890 widows. Of the California Indian Wars of 1851-52 there still survive 476, and 230 widows. Of the Indian Wars of the Territories of Oregon and Washington, prior to 1856, there still survive 2,399, and 1,340 widows. There is a remnant of the men who served in the early Indian Wars in this country not yet on the pension roll. They are old and decrepit, and, as a rule, in circumstances of destitution. It is safe to say that when the act of July 27, 1892, was passed the belief was entertained that its provisions would be extended to all these survivors. A tabular statement shows that the cost of the proposed legislation would be \$730,050 the first year, and that the entire cost to the Government would be, taking the American Table of Mortality as a guide, \$5,601,696. As the average pensionable period under the bill was computed to be seven and one-half years, and over two years have already elapsed since the estimate was made, it will be seen that the addition to the pension roll will not be very great, and in about five years from the present time will have entirely ceased.

PENSIONING OFFICERS' WIDOWS.

The Senate in Committee of the Whole on Jan. 29 after much discussion failed to come to a final decision on the bill, S. 1353, granting an increase of pension to Louisa M. Wright, widow of Horatio G. Wright, late Major General and Chief of Engineers, U. S. A. An amendment was reported by the committee making the pension \$50 a month.

Senator Hawley said: "The original bill provided for \$100 a month. Horatio G. Wright was a very distinguished officer, and his widow is, I think, 80 years old or more, with limited means. I think the Congress of the United States would do itself justice by leaving the bill as it originally was."

Mr. Berry said in reply to this: "I simply wish to say that I can see no reason why one lady should be selected out of a class and given a hundred dollars a month while others whose husbands bore the same rank in the war and rendered the same service, at least rendered the best service they could, receive fifty. I think it is unjust, unfair, and there is no reason in it. I think the committee were right about it when they cut it down to \$50, and the Senate ought to ratify the action of the committee."

Mr. Hawley said: "I do not know of any widows of major generals whose pensions have been cut down and kept at \$50. This was a very distinguished officer, who rendered great service."

Mr. Gallinger, continuing the discussion said: "I want

to say to the Senate that the Committee on Pensions has before it a very serious problem in the matter of granting large pensions to general officers and the widows of general officers. I have heretofore expressed myself in regard to what I think was improvident legislation a few years ago, whereby very large pensions were granted to certain widows, and which has led all other widows of general officers to feel that they can come here and get pretty much what they ask for. We adopted a rule in the last Congress that this committee would not report a pension for any widow at a higher rate than \$50 a month."

Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, said: "If this rule is going to be rigidly enforced now, after all these years, it is very unfortunate for the widow of this major general. There have been plenty of pensions granted over and over again by the Senate where there was not the real merit that should govern this case—pensions of a hundred dollars to the widows of Army officers. General Wright was indeed a very distinguished officer of the Army, much more so than in the case of many pensions of a hundred dollar which have been granted to widows in times past. If it had not been for his unusual promptness and unusual effort in marching the Sixth Army Corps to the relief of Washington and through Washington, confronting the enemy just outside of Washington, the capital of the country would, in my judgment, have been in Confederate hands. Now, it seems to me that it is a poor time to make a discrimination, for it is a discrimination, between this pension and the pensions of \$100 a month which have been granted heretofore."

Senator Cockrell stated that very few pensions of \$100 a month had been granted, and Senator Allen expressed himself in favor of supporting the rule of no pension over \$50 a month. He said in part: "I do not doubt that General Wright was an excellent soldier. I do not want any one to suppose that I would question his capacity or his loyalty, or the character of his services. But there were other soldiers in the war who performed their duty equally as well. Some of them lost their lives during the service. Their widows are not getting a pension of \$50 a month, and it is not proposed to pension them beyond eight or twelve dollars, as stated by the Senator from Missouri, because they happen to be the wives of men who were carrying guns and doing the fighting while the other man was carrying a sword and doing the directing. We undertake here by these distinctions, these distinctions created by statute, to say to the people of this Republic that one man by force of the mere fact that he was in command of an army is entitled to more recognition at the hands of his Government than the men who did his bidding under him."

Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, asked: "By the law a lieutenant colonel's widow gets \$30 per month. Does the Senator think there should be no distinction as to the amount between the widow of a private and the widow of a lieutenant colonel or a colonel?"

Mr. Allen said: "If they are equally meritorious, no. Why should there be a distinction?"

Mr. Platt pointed out that by law there had always been a distinction. Mr. Allen objected to such laws, and stated that he approved of bringing the pension of the meritorious wife of the private soldier up to \$30 a month. After some further discussion the bill went over to a future date.

THE PEACE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

President McKinley received on Feb. 1 from the Philippine Commission the first half of its report on the Philippine Islands. The second part will not be completed for several weeks. The first volume, which is signed by Jacob G. Schurman, president, George Dewey, Charles Denby and Dean C. Worcester, Commissioners, opens with a formal letter of transmittal to the President, and is followed by a full description of the efforts made by the commission while at Manila to terminate the insurrection and secure pacification of the islands. The next paper is devoted to the population of the Philippines and is followed by a paper descriptive of the different races that populate the Archipelago.

In the paper on naval matters it is recommended that we maintain a permanent fighting force of ships on the Asiatic station, including battleships and armored cruisers. It is necessary to establish naval and coaling stations for the repair and supply of these ships. It is of prime importance to have a naval station of the first class in or near Manila Bay, which is the natural headquarters of our fleet in Philippine waters. It will probably be found advisable to maintain a small station at Cavite, seven miles from Manila, which was established by the Spaniards and has been used by our fleet since May, 1898, for light repairs, hauling out gunboats and ships' boats and for coaling. The selection by the Spaniards of Subig Bay as the place for their principal naval station seems a wise one. It is probably the best harbor in the Philippines. It is only sixty miles from Manila, is admirably situated strategically, capable of easy defence, perfectly land-locked, and with ample but not too deep water. The site selected is at Olongapo, on the peninsula on the east side of the bay, some distance from the entrance and out of the practical range of ships' guns.

NOT A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.

The proposition to bring to America the bones of John Paul Jones and give them ceremonious and impressive interment in the land he did so much to make free seems to have stirred the bile of our friends across the water, and some astonishing statements are creeping into print concerning the American sea hero. A writer in the "Pall Mall," of London, in discussing soldiers of fortune, refers to Jones as one and says: "The ex-pretence of a Whitehaven collier, who was the most successful American Naval officer in the War of Independence, and held command thereafter in the French, and then in the Russian Navy, is not the heroic figure which modern eulogists in the United States like to picture, but he was a fine seaman and a gallant fighter. In fact, he was the typical soldier of fortune (for the accident that he fought at sea does not rob him of his place in that gallery)."

The English have special cause for not loving the memory of John Paul. They may forgive Washington long before they forgive him. Jones was the only American who ever ravaged the British coasts, and this he did in a little brig of 18 guns. John Paul Jones was born in Scotland, but he settled in Virginia long before the Revolution, in which he fought as an American citizen. His service with the French was when they were our allies, and as commander of a small squadron of French ships he fought under the American flag. He accepted an appointment in the Russian Navy after the War of the Revolution closed, in which he remained but a short time. If the London writer is going to expatriate every Britisher who accepts military service in another country he will soon have a large list of exiles.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

In the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 3 we published an extract from the report of Maj. Gen. Lawton of an expedition to the Province of Cavite from June 10 to 22, 1890. This report contains many recommendations for promotion of officers entitled to brevet commissions "for distinguished gallantry and public service in the presence of the enemy," under Section 1200, Revised Statutes. The following are the names of the officers and privates mentioned in the report with the recommendation made in each case:

Brig. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, to be a Major General U. S. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. Samuel Owenshine, to be a Major General, U. S. V.; Col. H. B. McCoy, 1st Col. Vol. Inf., to be a Brigadier General, U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. Clarence R. Edwards, 47th Vol. Inf., to be a Brigadier General, U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. Charles G. Starr, 11th Cav., and Captain 1st Inf., to be a Colonel, Regular service; Capt. Robert Sewell, A. A. G., to be a Major, Regular service; Maj. William Brooks, 46th Inf., to be a Major, Regular service; Edward L. King, 2d Lieutenant 8th Cav., and Captain 11th Vol. Cav., to be a Major, Regular service; Lieut. Col. J. M. J. Sanno, to be a Colonel, Regular service; Maj. W. H. Boyle, 21st Inf., to be a Lieutenant Colonel, Regular service; Capt. John A. Baldwin, 9th Inf., to be a Major, Regular service; Maj. J. W. Bubb, 4th Inf., to be a Colonel, Regular service; Capt. W. H. Sage, 23d Inf., to be a Lieutenant Colonel, Regular service; Capt. George P. Ahern, 9th Inf., to be a Major, Regular service; Capt. Frank DeW. Ramsey, 9th Inf., to be a Major, Regular service; 1st Lieut. F. H. Schoeffel, 9th Inf., to be a Major, Regular service.

1st Lieut. F. L. Munson, 9th Inf., to be a Captain, Regular service; 1st Lieut. J. B. Schoeffel, 9th Inf., to be a Captain, Regular service; 1st Lieut. Harold Hammond, 9th Inf., to be a Captain, Regular service; 2d Lieut. H. W. Stickles, Corps of Engineers, to be a 1st Lieutenant, Regular service; 1st Lieut. Louis B. Lawton, 9th Inf., to be a Captain, Regular service; Capt. George Palmer, 9th Inf., to be a Major, Regular service; Capt. F. L. Palmer, 9th Inf., to be a Major, Regular service; 1st Lieut. I. C. Welborn, 9th Inf., to be a Captain, Regular service; 2d Lieut. E. R. Gibson, 9th Inf., to be a 1st Lieutenant, Regular service; 2d Lieut. H. F. Dalton, 9th Inf., to be a 1st Lieutenant, Regular service; 2d Lieut. F. R. Brown, 9th Inf., to be a 1st Lieutenant, Regular service; 2d Lieut. Allen Smith, 9th Inf., to be a 1st Lieutenant, Regular service; 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surg. E. W. Pinkham, to be a Captain, Regular service; Capt. H. C. Cabell, 3d Inf., to be a Major, Regular service; Maj. and Surg. G. F. Shields, to be a Lieutenant Colonel, Volunteers; 1st Lieut. F. D. Webster, to be a Captain, Regular service; 2d Lieut. R. T. Hazzard, 1st Wash. V. I., to be a 1st Lieutenant, Regular service; 1st Lieut. C. R. Howland, to be a Captain, Regular service.

2d Lieut. A. P. Hayne, Cal. Heavy Art., to be a 1st Lieutenant, Volunteers; Capt. Edgar Russell, Vol. Signal Corps, to be a Major of Volunteers; 1st Lieut. M. K. Cunningham, Vol. Signal Corps, to be a Captain of Volunteers; 1st Lieut. T. Franklin, 23d Inf., to be a Captain, Regular service; 1st Lieut. Cecil Stewart, 4th Cav., to be a Major, Regular service; Maj. and Surg. of Vol. G. H. Penrose, to be a Colonel of Volunteers.

1st Lieut. B. M. Kochler, 6th Art., to be a Captain, Regular service; Capt. S. A. Wolf, 4th Inf., to be a Major, Regular service; Capt. Frank B. Andrus, 4th Inf., to be a Major, Regular service; 2d Lieut. Ward Cheney, 4th Inf., to be a 1st Lieutenant, Regular service; 1st Lieut. B. P. Nicklin, 4th Inf., to be a Captain, Regular service; 2d Lieut. F. G. Knabenshue, 4th Inf., to be a 1st Lieutenant, Regular service; 1st Lieut. P. A. Connolly, 21st Inf., to be a Captain, Regular service; 1st Lieut. J. L. Donovan, 21st Inf., to be a Captain, Regular service; 1st Lieut. William Mullay, 21st Inf., to be a Captain, Regular service; 2d Lieut. A. H. Huguet, 21st Inf., to be a 1st Lieutenant, Regular service; 1st Lieut. W. L. Kenly, 1st Art., to be a Captain, Regular service.

Capt. and Asst. Surg. U. S. A., N. M. Black, to be a Major, Regular service; 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surg. Samuel Strer, U. S. A., to be a Captain, Regular service; Capt. Robert L. Hirst, 12th Inf., to be a Major, Regular service; 1st Lieut. F. W. Smith, 12th Inf., to be a Captain, Regular service; 2d Lieut. A. C. Ledyard, 12th Inf., to be a 1st Lieutenant, Regular service; Capt. W. W. McCammon, 14th Inf., to be a Major, Regular service; Capt. G. H. Patten, 14th Inf., to be a Lieutenant Colonel, Regular service; 1st Lieut. W. S. Biddle, 14th Inf., to be a Captain, Regular service; 1st Lieut. W. A. Buruside, 14th Inf., to be a Captain, Regular service; 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surg. F. M. Kemp, to be a Major, Regular service; 1st Lieut. Robert Field, 14th Inf., to be a Captain, Regular service; 2d Lieut. F. M. Savage, 15th Inf., attached to 14th Inf., to be a Captain, Regular service; Capt. F. E. Eltonhead, 21st Inf., to be a Major, Regular service; 1st Lieut. Peter Murray, 21st Inf., to be a Captain, Regular service; 1st Lieut. Lutz Wahl, 21st Inf., to be a Captain, Regular service; 1st Lieut. William Morrow, 21st Inf., to be a Captain, Regular service; 1st Lieut. J. J. O'Connell, 21st Inf., to be a Captain, Regular service; 1st Lieut. H. C. Clement, 21st Inf., to be a Captain, Regular service; 1st Lieut. A. Springer, 21st Inf., to be a Captain, Regular service.

2d Lieut. M. M. Weeks, 21st Inf., to be a 1st Lieutenant, Regular service; 2d Lieut. J. M. Love, 21st Inf., to be a 1st Lieutenant, Regular service; Capt. Charles H. Barth, 12th Inf., to be a Major, Regular service; 1st Lieut. Samuel Seay, 14th Inf., to be a Captain, Regular service; Capt. F. W. Hunt, 1st Idaho Vol. Inf., to be a Major of Volunteers; 1st Lieut. M. C. Kerth, 23d Inf., to be a Major, Regular service; 1st Lieut. James P. Harbeson, 12th Inf., to be a Captain, Regular service; Frances A. Winter, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., to be a Major, Regular service; and 2d Lieut. E. D. Scott, 6th Art., now Captain 37th Vol. Inf., to be a Major, Regular service.

These enlisted men, for gallant service, are recommended for mention in orders: 1st Sergt. F. Newton, 9th Inf.; Battalion Sergt. Maj. J. Regan, 9th Inf.; Battalion Sergt. Maj. W. H. Matter, 9th Inf.; Private A. S. Odin, 9th Inf.; Private H. F. Pithoud, 1st Col. Vol. Inf.; Private J. D. Fox, 1st Col. Vol. Inf.; Private Harry Clappitt, 1st Col. Vol. Inf.; Leon Cromwell, 4th Inf.; Corporal W. T. Long and Privates J. G. Harris, A. A. Mason and William Mullins, 4th Inf.; Sergt. George Smith, 4th Inf.; 1st Sergt. J. H. Warner, 4th Inf.; Private Louis Bertrand, Hospital Corps; Private Earl W. Kitchen, Hospital Corps; Acting Steward Rains, Hospital Corps; Q. M. Sergt. Silence, 12th Inf.; Q. M. Sergt. R. C. McKane, 12th Inf.; Sergt. F. J. Roy, 12th Inf.; Sergt. M. D. Williams, 13th Inf., and Sergt. H. W. Howland, 13th Inf.

DEAD FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

General Shafter sent to the War Department on Jan. 27 from San Francisco the following list of dead brought from the Philippines on the transport Peking:

12th Inf.—Capt. Alfred W. Drew.
14th Inf.—Sergt. Chas. Connolly, Co. C; Corporal Guy B. Soden, Co. E; Privates Wm. J. Hill, Co. A; Emmett W. Gildersheem, Ernest M. Foster, Co. C; Frank C. Hayden, Co. D; Thos. W. P. Harney, Co. E; Wm. S. Sullivan, Co. F; Robt. Davidson, Co. G; Philip S. Hicks, Co. M.

17th Inf.—Capt. Frank Hassaurek.
18th Inf.—Musician Marion Hurley, Co. A; Jonas B. Adams, David G. Walling, band; Private Chas. Crowley, Co. B; Chas. J. Jorgensen, Co. F.
21st Inf.—Privates Geo. Sanford, Co. E; David E. Buckingham, Co. I.

23d Inf.—Corporal Chris Rockefeller, Co. F; Privates Elmer E. Vaughn, Thos. F. Fitzgerald, Co. B; August Thallen, Co. F.
4th Cav.—Sergt. Chas. Beiser, Co. K; Privates Albert W. Hartrigen, Co. E; Ira L. Kelly, Albert J. McCaul, Co. K.

11th Cav.—Sergt. John A. Delaney, Co. E.
Hospital Corps—Privates Fred G. Jacobs, Paul Gempere.

1st Co. Vol. Signal Corps—Private Leonard L. Gorsuch.

3d Art.—Privates A. D. Fairfax, Wm. C. Haag, Co. G; Geo. E. Edgwell, Co. H; Noah Davis, Thos. J. Roche, Co. K; Clyde D. Pitts, Co. L.
Astor Battery—Sergts. Marcus F. Holmes, Dennis Crimmins, Private Chas. Dunn.

Utah Battery—Asst. Surg. Harry A. Young, Corporals Geo. O. Larson, Jno. G. Young, Jno. T. Kennedy, Co. A; Privates W. F. Goodman, Chas. Parsons, Co. A; Geo. H. Hudson, Co. B.

1st California—Q. M. Sergt. Jos. W. Maher, Sergt. Chas. Black Lemon, Co. B; Corporal Eugene Merwin, Co. M; Privates Tage F. Prestrom, Co. B; Anton B. Nelson, Geo. W. Packer, Wm. S. Bonahay, Co. C; Jos. J. Torney, Louis E. Westphal, Co. D; Wm. Cook, Co. F; Jno. J. Boman, Co. G; Jas. J. Dewar, Co. K; Peter H. S. Fisher, Co. M; one unknown.

1st Colorado—Capt. Jno. S. Stewart, Co. F; Privates Norbert T. Sarazin, Co. B; Wm. S. McMurray, Co. C; Chas. Carlson, Walter Downing, Co. L; Hy. A. McDowell, Co. M.

1st Idaho—Sergts. Ole G. Hagberg, Co. D; Wm. D. Gillispie, Co. F; Corporals Frank R. Caldwell, Co. B; Wm. H. Jones, Co. C; Musician Chas. F. O'Donnell, Co. F; Privates Jas. R. Fraser, Geo. W. Hall, Co. B; Jas. D. Jones, Co. C; Adolph Agidnia, Co. F; Walter Dugard, Co. G.

20th Kansas—Musician Oscar G. Thorne, Co. F; Privates Lewis W. Ferguson, Co. B; Howard A. Olds, Co. F; Geo. W. Vancil, Co. L.

13th Minnesota—Capt. Frank A. Morely; Sergt. Merwin M. Carlton, Co. E; Privates C. E. Payson, Colwell and Harry L. Currier, Co. A; Jno. S. Wood, Co. D; Sydney T. Garratt, Co. F; Chas. W. Schwartz, Co. H.

1st Montana—Privates Ed S. Moore, Co. G; Fred S. Hall, Co. I; Jas. Kennedy, Co. K; M. H. Archibald, Co. M.

1st North Dakota—Privates Jno. Buckley, Frank Upham, Co. C; Jno. Morgan, Frank N. Harden, Co. H; Ole T. Lakken, Co. K.

1st Nebraska—Capt. Lester E. Sisson; Privates Frank S. Glover, Geo. F. Hanson, Elmer B. Wampler, Co. A; Earl W. Osterhout, Frank M. Knouse, Co. C; Ira A. Griffin, Co. E; Arthur C. Sims, Horace L. Faulkner, Wm. R. Philpot, Co. F; Walter H. Hague, Co. G; Albert Burd, Co. H; Fred J. Pogler, Alfred J. Erisman, Co. I; Theodore H. Larsen, Co. K; Chas. O. Ballinger, Fred Taylor, Ralph W. Kells, Co. L.

2d Oregon—Corporal Harry G. Hibbard, Co. K; Privates Lewis E. Miller, Frank E. Hibbs, Richard E. Perry, Co. A; Jno. H. Fenton, Co. B; Wister Hawthorne, Chas. A. Horn, Co. C; Michael P. Crowley, Co. D; Fred J. Norton, Co. F; Frank E. Rafeno, Co. G; Chas. H. Ruhl, Perot C. Oliver, Ed. W. Hampton, Jno. Shiering, Co. H; Chas. E. Miner, Co. M.

10th Pennsylvania—Corporal Jacob Landis, Co. C.

1st South Dakota—Lieuts. F. H. Adams, Jonas Lien, Sidney Morrison; Sergt. Wm. Smith, Co. M; Musicians Irving Willott, Otto J. Berg, Co. F; Privates Fred C. Greenslit, Askel O. Eidsners, Co. D; Jay A. Smith, Co. G; Horace J. McCracken, Co. H; Fred E. Green, Wm. G. Lowes, Jas. E. Link, Co. I; Jno. J. Mahoney, Jas. M. Clark, Co. K.

1st Washington—Capt. Geo. H. Fortson, Co. B; Chaplain Jno. R. Thompson; Corporal Miles E. Kyger, Co. I; Privates Richard H. McLenn, Co. A; Royal E. Fletcher, Co. B; Mathias H. Cherry, Co. E; Sherman C. Harding, Ed. H. Perry, Walter M. Hasser, Co. L.

Wyoming—Private Geo. Rogers.

OUR INTERNAL WATERWAYS.

The important questions relating to canals in the State of New York were referred to a committee of which Maj. Thomas W. Symons, U. S. Engrs., was the chief engineering member. In their report to Governor Roosevelt, just published, they conclude, first, that the canals connecting the Hudson River with Lakes Erie, Ontario and Champlain should not be abandoned, but should be maintained and enlarged; and that the Black River and the Cayuga and Seneca canals should be maintained as navigable feeders, but that they should not be enlarged at the present time. Second, that the project of a ship canal to enable vessels to pass from the Upper Lakes to New York City (or beyond) without breaking bulk is a proper subject for consideration by the Federal Government, but not by the State of New York; and, third, that the project of 1895 for the enlargement of the Oswego and Champlain canals should be completed at a cost of \$2,642,120. It is proposed that the State either complete the work undertaken in 1895, with certain modifications, at an estimated cost of \$21,161,645; or that it should undertake a new plan, to construct a canal along the old route, but of sufficient size to carry boats 150 feet long, 25 feet wide, and of 10 foot draft, with cargo capacity approximating 1,000 tons. Such a canal would be capable of carrying a tonnage equal to the capacity of the St. Lawrence canals, and would cost \$58,894,668. The State of New York has to face serious competition in the export trade over the St. Lawrence route. Canada has in the last fifty years spent \$56,000,000 on the construction and enlargement of this route, a sum which bears the same ratio to Canadian resources that \$100,000,000 bears to the wealth of the State of New York.

The Canal Committee state that in their judgment New York should undertake the larger project of canal con-

struction, on the ground that the smaller one is at best a temporary makeshift, and that the larger project will permanently secure the commercial supremacy of the State, and that this can be assured by no other means. They answer strongly in the negative the question whether canals should be abandoned altogether. The Erie Canal opened up the great West to settlement, and in turn attracted the products of the West to New York. The tolls on this waterway have more than repaid the cost of construction, maintenance and operation; in addition it has paid over \$300,000,000 of freight money within the limits of the State, and the disbursement of this money along the line of the canal has built up the great interior cities of Buffalo and Albany, forming a continuous line of commercial centers, which has no counterpart in any other State. Water transportation is, in the judgment of the committee, inherently cheaper than rail transportation. Varying with the size of the vessel and the restriction of the waterway, it amounts to but half a mill per ton on the ocean, where the size of the vessel is at its maximum and the waterway unrestricted. On the lakes it is about six-tenths of a mill per ton mile. There is no reason why the canals, if enlarged and properly managed, should not compete for the higher grades of freight which, at prices below those charged by the railroad, would bring very profitable returns on the lakes and canals. On the continent of Europe in the past ten years canals, far from being decadent, have constantly been enlarged and improved. Enormous sums have been spent on them, and the result has been an extraordinary increase in this class of transportation.

The committee does not favor the construction of a deep-water ship canal, which has been approved by a growing sentiment which led Congress to appropriate \$465,000 to make necessary surveys and estimates of its cost. Certain insuperable difficulties would, they believe, stand in the way of its success. It is intended to be used by a vessel which can navigate the ocean, the canal and the lakes. Such a vessel, they hold, cannot be constructed so as to be economically and commercially successful. Various estimates place the cost of a ship canal at from \$125,000,000 to twice or three times that sum.

The committee present estimates for the enlargement of the canal system which they consider most feasible, to create a canal not less than twelve feet deep throughout, with not less than eleven feet of water over locks and all structures. These estimates were prepared under the personal direction of Maj. Symons, who also procured from boatbuilders, canal boatmen and every other available source data bearing upon the actual cost of running boats of different sizes.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The Senate has passed S. R. 51 recognizing the gallantry of Frank H. Newcomb, commanding the revenue cutter Hudson; of his officers and men; also retiring Capt. Daniel B. Hodgdon, of the Revenue Cutter Service, for efficient and meritorious services in command of the cutter Hugh McCulloch at Manila; and S. 2727 authorizing payment of commutation of ration to the petty officers of the Navy who served on detached duty between March 1, 1898, and Nov. 4, 1899; also H. J. Res. 6, with amendments, authorizing the Secretary of War to use \$50,000 of the appropriations for the support of the Regular and Volunteer Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, for the construction of a modern hospital at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

The Senate has concurred in the passage of H. R. 5491, amending Section 4843 of the Revised Statutes to read as follows: "Second. Civilians employed in the Quartermaster's, Pay and Subsistence Departments of the Army who may be, or may hereafter become, insane while in such employment."

The Senate and House have concurred in a resolution to print 7,000 copies of so much of the civil report of Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, Military Governor of the Island of Cuba, with accompanying papers and documents, together with a prepared index.

The President has signed S. 2431 to present to the city of Nashville, State of Tennessee, the cannon on the gunboat Nashville from which was fired the first shot in the Spanish-American War.

The Senate Committee on Pensions recommend the passage of S. 207, amended to grant an increase of pension to Caroline C. Townsend, widow of Capt. Alfred Townsend, U. S. A. They also recommend the passage of S. 2510, granting an increase of pension to widow of James J. Van Horn, late Colonel 8th U. S. Inf. Filed with the bill is the claimant's petition, in which she states that she has a family of three children to support and educate, and that the little means her husband left and her pension are totally inadequate for this purpose. She received from the Army Mutual Aid Association \$3,000, and her husband also had a policy of insurance in the Knights of the Golden Rule for \$3,000, but that association recently failed and she will not be able to get over \$500 from that policy. She has a small house and lot in Omaha, Neb., but the title is in dispute, and when settled the income will be but little more than required to pay taxes, insurance and repairs. The bill originally called for an increase to \$100 a month.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs report favorably on S. 854 for the relief of Horace P. McIntosh. They state that after a service of 25 years, 13 of which years were passed in service afloat, Lieut. Horace P. McIntosh was retired for color blindness, which the Retiring Board declared to be congenital, and therefore not incident to the service. In addition to the facts that the circumstances of the case are such as to show that great injustice was done to this officer by the findings of the board, comes the additional fact that on the outbreak of the Spanish War, Lieut. McIntosh, who had secured a professorship in a university, was called back into service, and all his business relations were upset. It is therefore but just that he should be placed on the retired list under the same conditions as if his disability had actually arisen during his service, as it probably did originate.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs reported without amendment S. 1475 to complete the establishment and erection of a military post near the city of Sheridan, Wyo.

The President sent to the Senate on Feb. 1 the following message: "In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of Jan. 24, 1900, I transmit a copy of the report, and all accompanying papers, of Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, in relation to the negotiation of a treaty or agreement made by him with the Sultan of Sulu on the 20th day of August, 1899. I reply to the request in said resolution for further information that the payments of money provided for by the agreement will be made from the revenues of the Philippine Islands unless Congress shall otherwise direct. Such payments are not for specific services, but are a part of the consideration moving to the Sulu tribe or nation under the agreement, and they have been stipulated for, subject to the action of Congress, in conformity with the practice of this Government from the earliest times in its agreements with the

various Indian nations occupying and governing portions of territory subject to the sovereignty of the United States."

In response to a resolution the Secretary of War has transmitted to the Senate the report of Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, U. S. A., "On Miners' Riots in the State of Idaho."

The Secretary of War has transmitted to the Senate, pursuant to law, an abstract of the militia force of the United States, according to the latest returns received at the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, for the year 1899, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Platt, of New York, presented to the Senate a petition of 19 members of the staff of the New York State Veterinary College, praying for the establishment of a Veterinary Corps in the United States Army equal to that in foreign countries. Other petitions of the same purport are being presented.

The House Committee on Military Affairs reported without amendment H. R. 6267, to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act to suspend the operation of certain provisions of law relating to the War Department, and for other purposes."

The House Committee on Naval Affairs reported without amendment H. R. 3718 for the preservation of the frigate Constitution.

The House Committee on the Library reported without amendment H. R. 4557 for the erection of an equestrian statue of Maj. Gen. John Stark in the city of Manchester, N. H.

Mr. Otjen introduced in the House a resolution of the Common Council of the city of Milwaukee, Wis., in favor of the Naval Training School.

The House has stricken from the Indian appropriation bill, on the ground that it belonged in the general deficiency bill, an item to pay to Lieut. Col. James F. Randlett, U. S. A., retired from the Army while serving as agent at the Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah, six months and twenty-three days, at the rate of \$1,800 per annum, the sum of \$1,015.

The Senate has passed a joint resolution (S. R. 24) recognizing the able and gallant services of Capt. Francis Tuttle, Revenue Cutter Service, his officers and men of the Bear; also the heroic services of Lieuts. David H. Jarvis, Ellsworth P. Berthoff and Dr. Samuel J. Call, composing the overland expedition to Point Barrow, Arctic Ocean, for the relief of imperiled whalers. Gold medals of appropriate design are to be awarded to the officers of the overland expedition, the sum of \$500 being appropriated for the purpose; also S. 442, directing the Secretary of War to investigate an embezzlement of Quartermaster and Commissary funds and stores at Fort Gill, Okla., discovered while M. E. Saville, 1st Lieutenant, 10th Regiment, U. S. Inf., was Quartermaster and Commissary at that post, in 1896 and 1897, and if upon such examination he shall be satisfied that Saville exercised due diligence and care, he is authorized to release Saville from any further liability for the sum of \$1,369.55, and to refund and pay back to Saville whatever sums may have been withheld and deducted from his pay.

The Senate has passed S. 792 for the relief of William H. Hugo, authorizing the President to nominate, and with the consent of the Senate, to appoint William H. Hugo a 1st Lieutenant of Cavalry in the Army of the United States, and thereupon to place him on the retired list of the Army; and for the relief of the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, Cal., it authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to remit the horse-power penalty imposed under the contract for the armored coast defence vessel Monterey, and the sum of \$32,823 is appropriated for that purpose.

The House has passed S. 2727 authorizing payment of commutation of ration to the petty officers of the Navy who served on detached duty between March 1, 1898, and Nov. 4, 1899.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have reported favorably H. R. 7094, authorizing the Board of Managers of the Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to locate a branch of the Home at Johnson City, Washington county, Tenn., construction to be begun within six months, and all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served in the War of the Rebellion and the Spanish-American War, and the Provisional Army, and the Volunteer soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812, and the Mexican War, to be eligible for admission when disabled by age, disease or other causes, \$250,000 to be appropriated for the purposes of the bill.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs have reported favorably S. 1475, to complete the establishment and erection of a military post near the city of Sheridan, Wyo., at the site selected by the Major General commanding the Army and approved by the Secretary of War, the post to contain not less than 1,280 acres, and the selection to be from lands withdrawn from settlement for this purpose belonging to the United States and a part of the public domain, \$100,000 not otherwise appropriated to be expended in carrying out the bill. They also report favorably H. J. Res. 6, passed by the House on Jan. 29, authorizing the Secretary of War to use \$60,000 of the appropriations for the support of the Regular and Volunteer Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, for the construction of a modern military hospital at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

A number of petitions have been received by Congress asking for the establishment of an Army Veterinary Corps.

Representative McClellan, of New York, introduced a bill for the acquisition of the Erie Canal by the United States Government and its enlargement to a capacity sufficient for the largest vessels of war, at a cost not exceeding \$75,000,000. The bill provides that the Secretary of State shall negotiate with the New York authorities toward securing title to the canal, and that any compensation given the State shall be paid out of the fee collected of the vessels for the use of the canal, and not exceeding 25 per cent. of these fees in any one year. When Federal title is acquired it is provided that the canal shall be enlarged so as to accommodate warships of a displacement of 15,000 tons. The bill makes an appropriation of \$10,000,000, and authorizes the Secretary of War to make contracts up to \$75,000,000 for the proposed enlargement.

A bill of the greatest importance to the officers of the Navy on the retired list, who served during the War of the Rebellion, was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Sewell on Feb. 7. It is as follows: "That from and after the passage of this act any officer of the United States Navy below the rank of Rear Admiral who served as an officer or enlisted man of the Volunteer or Regular forces between the 14th day of April, 1861, and the 9th day of April, 1865, and who has heretofore been retired by reason of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, or on account of age, and whose name is now borne upon the official register of the Navy, shall be placed upon the retired list of the Navy with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by him at the time of his retirement; provided, that this act shall not apply to any officer who received an advance of one grade at the time or since the date of his retirement by virtue of the provision of a special act of Congress."

The Senate, Feb. 8, passed bills to restore Benjamin

W. Loring to the Revenue Cutter Service; to place Francis W. Seeley on the retired list of the Army as Captain of Artillery; granting a first class life-saving medal to Lieut. Comdr. F. S. Carter, U. S. N., for saving two lives at Norfolk, Va., in 1898; to place Andrew Geddes on the retired list of the Army with rank of Captain.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Res. 133—Mr. Pettigrew: Resolved, That we watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the South African Republic against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

H. R. 134—Mr. Neville: The committee on Invalid Pensions having reported that it will be impossible for the committee to consider the large number of private bills which has already been referred to it; and the vast number of unadjudicated pension claims pending in the Pension Department showing that the Department is unable to keep up the current work, and the old soldiers claimants are so advanced in years that relief must be speedy to be beneficial: Therefore, Be it resolved, that the Speaker of the House appoint a committee, to be designated "Committee on Invalid Pensions Numbered Two," to consist of 15 members, and to which shall be referred all bills hereafter filed which are proper for consideration by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, together with such invalid pension bills now pending before the committee on Invalid Pensions which such committee deems it will be impossible for it to consider.

S. 407—Amendments intended to be proposed by Mr. Penrose to the bill (S. 407) to promote the efficiency of the clerical service in the Navy of the United States, to organize a clerical corps of the Navy of the United States, to define its duties, and to regulate its pay, making provision of the bill apply also to the Marine Corps.

S. 2870—Concerning disbursing officers of the Subsistence Department of the Army.

S. 2331 and H. R. 8061—To incorporate the American National Red Cross.

S. 2334—Mr. Thurston: Providing for the transfer to the Adjutant General's Department or the Inspector General's Department of the Regular Army of officers of the line serving in the Volunteer Army.

S. 2336—Mr. Thurston: Authorizing the appointment of James A. Hutton to a Captaincy of Infantry in the United States Army.

S. 2365—Mr. Hawley: To increase the corps of cadets at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, and to regulate the qualifications of admission thereto.

S. 2366—Mr. Hawley: In regard to brevets in the Army.

S. 3008—Authorizes the proper disbursing officer to pay to certain enlisted men of the Army amounts which are alleged to have been stolen from them by Charles B. Watkins, Hospital Corps, U. S. A., employed as a nurse and ward master in ward two of the post hospital, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and who deserted the service of the United States Oct. 10, 1898.

H. J. R. 77—To provide for pay to certain retired officers of the Marine Corps.

H. J. R. 153—Granting permission for the erection of a monument or statue in Washington City, D. C., in honor of the late Benjamin F. Stephenson, founder of the Grand Army of the Republic.

H. R. 129—Of inquiry relating to certain contracts in the Navy Department.

H. R. 855—Providing a pension for Mary M. F. Flagler, widow of Daniel W. Flagler, late a Brigadier General, U. S. A.

H. R. 7855—To increase the pension of Sarah E. Jackson, widow of Richard H. Jackson, late Brigadier General, U. S. V., to \$50 per month.

H. R. 7856—To increase the pension of Matilda E. Lawton, widow of Elbridge Lawton, late Chief Engineer, U. S. N.

H. R. 7936—To improve the armament of the militia.

H. R. 7942—To increase the corps of cadets at the Military Academy at West Point, and to regulate the qualifications for admission.

H. R. 7943—To authorize the reimbursement of officers and men of the Army and Navy for medical expenses incurred during leave of furlough.

H. R. 7951—Mr. Cowherd: To extend the thanks of Congress to 1st Lieut. David H. Jarvis, 2d Lieut. Ellsworth P. Berthoff, and Samuel J. Call, Surgeon, all of the Revenue Cutter Service, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to bestow medals upon them.

H. R. 7953—Mr. Spaulding: Authorizing the President of the United States to appoint a commission to investigate the commercial and industrial condition of the Empire of China.

H. R. 8018—Mr. Meyer: For the construction of a steam revenue cutter for service in the Gulf of Mexico and tributary waters, headquarters at New Orleans, La. Provided, that the cost of said vessel shall not exceed the sum of \$200,000.

H. R. 8064—In relation to the suppression of insurrection in, and to the government of, the Philippine Islands, ceded by Spain to the United States by treaty concluded at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1898.

H. R. 8072—For the preparation of a site and erection of a pedestal for statue of late Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan.

H. R. 8094—To restore and retire Nathan S. Jarvis, late Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

H. R. 8124—Granting an increase of pension to soldiers of the Mexican war.

S. 3043—Mr. Penrose: Making the proceedings of the Grand Army of the Republic a part of the public records of the United States.

S. 3053—Mr. Sewell: Relating to officers on the retired list of the Navy who served during the Rebellion.

THE PLAGUE IN HAWAII.

A report on the plague was received by Surg. Gen. Sternberg from Maj. Blair D. Taylor, Surgeon in charge of the military hospital at Honolulu, on Feb. 8. This report says that the whole town has been districted, and each house is inspected twice a day, with reference to keeping track of the inhabitants, discovering cases of the disease and enforcing sanitary measures. Though causing great distress, the thorough burning of Chinatown was providential, but Maj. Taylor fears many of the homeless natives escaped from the corral to spread the infection. There being imminent danger of a riot on the 20th the two batteries of artillery were called out and kept on guard. Maj. Taylor has obtained permission of the Board of Health to establish a temporary hospital for the reception of any case of plague which may occur among the men, and for the detention of suspects. This hospital will be located on ground controlled by the Depot Quartermaster and situated on the beach road. The location is excellent, being isolated, cool and on sandy soil. The medical supplies have arrived, and the surgeon thought he would have no difficulty in getting enough Hospital Corps men for the work. There has been a good deal of trouble at this hospital with the water supply since they have used so much in town during the burning of the infected districts. The putting up of the 5,000-gallon tank of the Depot Quartermaster was expected to give an ample supply.

In a previous report Maj. Taylor gave the number of cases of bubonic plague in Honolulu up to Jan. 15 as 34 with 27 deaths. One of the Hawaiian National Guard died of the disease. Maj. Taylor recommended that a detachment of 19 men of the National Guard associated with the local guard be quarantined at Camp McKinley, which is five miles from the city, and isolated. Maj. Mills gave the necessary orders. The Board of Health has been much hampered by the accumulation of years of filth.

These appointments have been made to the Military Academy during the past week: Albert H. Barkley, N. J.; Malcolm P. Andruss, (alt.) N. J.; Tristram B. Easton, Louisiana; Oswald W. McNeese, (alt.) Louisiana.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

In occupying the ports in the Islands of Samar and Leyte, General Kobbe's expedition released 180,000 bales of hemp for export. Insurgents armed with rifles, to the number of 1,000 and more than five times that number armed with bows and arrows, were encountered during the progress of the expedition. Seventy-five natives were killed. The American loss was one killed and nine wounded. Forty muzzle-loading brass cannon and \$9,000 in gold were captured. Lukban, a Tagalog chieftain, set fire to Catabalogan previous to the American landing, and with cannon and firearms fought for two hours from hills commanding the place. The soldiers checked the fire and saved a large part of the town. The next day Maj. Allen, with three companies of the 43d Inf., drove Lukban into the mountains. At Palo the rebels were entrenched, but Lieut. Johnston and twelve scouts of the 43d drove out 150 insurgents and took the town.

While a Sergeant and eleven men of Co. G, 32d Inf., were escorting a supply bull train between Orani and Dinalupijan on Feb. 5 they were fired upon by the rebels, who had weakened a bridge. When a cart went through the escort tried to haul it out of the water. While thus clustered a volley was poured into them. According to newspaper despatches six Americans were killed, including a Corporal. Orani is on the northwest shore of the bay across from Manila. The 1st Battalion of the 45th was attacked near Naic. Several officers were wounded and a Sergeant was reported killed. Naic is in the southwestern portion of Cavite Province and is on Manila Bay. Details of the fight are lacking.

A Corporal and four men, while patrolling the railroad near Malabacat, disappeared. A searching party was ambushed and a Corporal was killed. Malabacat is forty miles north of Manila. Ships have brought to Manila reports that the rebel General Pana, massed a large force near Legaspi and attacked in the night Maj. Shipton's battalion of the 47th Inf., which was stationed in a convent. A battalion and a battery were sent to reinforce Shipton, whose casualties are unknown. Nothing is known of the conflict except that the rebels were repulsed and had burned the suburbs of the place. Three hundred Spanish prisoners in Tayabas Province, far to the southeast of Manila, revolted and dispersed their Filipino guards with stones and clubs. They also captured a few rifles and barricaded themselves, awaiting the arrival of American troops.

Press despatches announce that the gunboat Helena has located the sunken Spanish gunboat Ariete at the mouth of the Pasig River and that it will soon be raised. The Ariete was sunk at a Merrimac to block the Pasig channel. Under date of Feb. 6 General Otis cabled to the War Department the strength of his forces in the Philippines. His report gives substantially the same figures as we published in our issue of Jan. 13. The total of the Engineers is placed at 5 officers, 276 enlisted men; Signal Corps, 21 and 301; Hospital Corps, 67 and 1,783; contract surgeons, 158. The total number of commissioned officers is 2,356 and of enlisted men is 61,067, an aggregate of 63,423. One can form some conception of the work being done to improve the sanitary conditions of Manila from an order issued Dec. 31 by General Otis directing the Chief Quartermaster of the Department to transfer to Maj. Long, Depot Quartermaster at San Francisco, \$11,169 in payment for water and sewer pipe purchased for Manila.

A private letter from an officer of the 13th Inf., at San Fabian, Island of Luzon, indicates that the Americans on the ground feel that there is not much more war left in the Philippines and that ere many weeks a move will be made to reduce the force now in the islands. The 13th has been divided up into small bodies of campaigners and occupies no fewer than six different posts in the face of the enemy. The health of the entire regiment is excellent.

One of the most important bills to the staff of the Army which has been introduced in Congress this session was submitted by Mr. Thurston in the Senate Feb. 5. The bill, which provides for the transfer to the Adjutant General's Department or the Inspector General's Department, officers of the line serving in the Volunteer Army, is as follows: "That the President is hereby authorized to transfer to the Adjutant General's Department or the Inspector General's Department of the Regular Army, without examination, such officers of the line of the Regular Army, not to exceed two in number in each department, as are now serving in said departments in the Volunteer Army, and who have shown efficiency in the performance of their duties: Provided, That officers of the line of the Regular Army, below the rank of Major, shall hereafter be considered eligible for appointment into either of these staff departments under the provisions of existing law, who have served at least thirteen years in the line, and no others."

The annual publication of "Notes on Naval Progress" has just been issued from the office of Naval Intelligence. In an introductory note, Comdr. Richardson Clover, U. S. N., Chief Intelligence Officer, explains that the delay in the appearance of the volume, which should have gone to press in July, was due to the Spanish war and the demand on officers for duty elsewhere. The first place is given to Lieut. Comdr. George H. Peters's article on "Recent tendencies of foreign naval development and the effect thereon of the recent war with Spain." Lieut. S. E. W. Kittelle, U. S. N., discusses the creation and maintenance of a German battle fleet, and writes some notes on boilers and turbines. Other contributors are Lieut. C. C. Marsh, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Driggs, Lieut. W. L. Howard, all of the Navy, while Naval Constr. Sussenguth, of the German Navy, writes on the "Principal navies of the world in 1898."

From Fort Logan, Col., an officer writes us on Feb. 6, 1900, that the story that \$40,000 worth of property was stolen from the post, etc., etc., is essentially untrue. The property taken was comparatively small and most of it has been recovered through the confession of one of the parties to the robbery. Our correspondent says: "Certain of the Denver newspapers and newspaper men are as sensational as the New York Journals of a similar character. The despatch is calculated to alarm unnecessarily many officers whose property is stationed here, as well as reflect on the administrative officers of the post."

The Quartermaster's Department of the Army has ordered several hundred straw helmets for trial in the Regular Army. The helmets will be issued to the troops in the tropics and also to enlisted men stationed in the Southern States. It is believed the new helmet will be perfectly satisfactory in every respect. Besides being strong, durable and cool, it is extremely light in weight, being a great improvement over the old helmet of cork.

RECENT DEATHS.

General Caleb James Dilworth, who served with distinction during the Civil War as an officer of Illinois troops, died this week in Omaha, Neb.

Mrs. Annie Wittermeyer, who attained a national reputation as an Army nurse during the Civil War, died Feb. 2 at her home near Philadelphia. She was the founder of the Soldiers' Orphan Home at Davenport, Ia.; was one of the promoters of the Pennsylvania Memorial Home for Soldiers, a prominent member of the Women's Relief Corps, and was at one time its national president.

A Connecticut correspondent, referring to the recent death of Col. Charles F. Williams, U. S. M. C., writes: "Col. Williams saw his first military duty in the 1st Connecticut regiment, one of the body called out at the outbreak of the Civil War for three months' service. It was in this regiment that United States Senator Joseph R. Hawley went into military service. Col. Williams was then a resident of Hartford, and he went to General Hawley's office and offered his services, subsequently enlisting as a private, as did General Hawley. At the close of the war General Hawley went back to newspaper work and subsequently into politics, while Col. Williams liked Army life so well that he went into the permanent establishment.

The body of Maj. John A. Logan, killed in action in the Philippines, and lately brought home at the same time as the body of General Lawton, reached Youngstown, Ohio, this week, and the funeral took place there Feb. 7 with military honors. The body lay in state at St. John's Church, guarded by the Logan Rifles, a local organization formerly commanded by the deceased officer, and was viewed by a large number of friends and sympathizers. The Rt. Rev. William A. Leonard, Bishop of Ohio; the Rt. Rev. A. L. Frazer, Jr., the rector, and the Rev. T. A. Snively, of Chicago, officiated. At the conclusion of the burial service the remains were placed on a funeral car and the procession formed. It consisted of an escort of the 7th U. S. Inf., from Fort Wayne, a provisional battalion of the 5th Regt., O. N. G., with full regimental staff; mourners, veteran and civic organizations, all preceded by the regimental band of the 7th Inf. It moved directly to Oak Hill Cemetery, where, after a brief committal service, the body was placed in the Andrews family mausoleum. The Society of the Army of the Tennessee, of which Maj. Logan was a member by descent, was represented at the ceremonies by a delegation. The honorary pallbearers were former business associates of Maj. Logan, the body bearers being a detail from the Logan Rifles. During the hours of the funeral business throughout the city was suspended and the schools were dismissed.

Maj. Gen. Otis has reported the death from smallpox, Feb. 7, of 1st Lieut. James P. Tourney, 36th Inf., U. S. V. During the Spanish-American war he served from May, 1898, to January, 1899, as Captain of the 3d Tennessee Inf., and was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 36th Inf., U. S. V., July 5, 1899. His home is at Elizabethtown, Tenn.

Lieut. Col. William Henry Harrison Benyard, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., died Feb. 7 at the Hotel Audubon, New York, after a most distinguished career, dating from 1863, when he was graduated from West Point, sixth in his class, and promoted 1st Lieutenant of Engineers. During the Civil War he served in many responsible positions, receiving the brevets of Captain and Major for gallantry before Richmond and at Five Forks. Since the war he has filled many responsible positions connected with the great engineering works of the country, and latterly has been on duty at the Army Building, New York. Col. Benyard was very popular among his associates and leaves a host of friends to mourn his loss.

General William W. Averell, Captain, U. S. A., retired, a conspicuous cavalry leader during the Civil War, and since prominent in business circles in New York, died Feb. 3 at his home in Bath, N. Y. The deceased officer was graduated from West Point in 1855, and promoted to the Mounted Riflemen. Previous to the Civil War he saw much active service against Indians on the frontier, and in one engagement was severely wounded. When the war broke out he was 1st Lieutenant, 3d Cav., and on Aug. 3, 1861, was appointed Colonel of the 3d Pennsylvania Cav. From that time on his service in the field was most gallant and distinguished, and in recognition he was, Sept. 26, 1862, appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers. He was placed in command of the 2d Cavalry Division, and took part in many battles and engagements, enhancing his reputation as a cavalry leader. He was again wounded May 10, 1864, near Wytheville, Va. He received brevets in the Regular Army from Major to Major General for his gallantry and meritorious services. He resigned May 18, 1865, and from 1866 to 1869 was U. S. consul general at Montreal. In 1888 he was placed on the rolls of the Army as Captain, U. S. A., and retired. Of later years he became heavily interested in the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, and in June, 1898, after a litigation lasting about seventeen years, he was awarded nearly \$700,000 as result of a suit against Amzi L. Barber for his share of the profits of the company, of which General Francis V. Greene was then president.

Carpenter B. F. Markham, U. S. N., died suddenly in the Naval Hospital at Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 8. He was a Virginian, and was appointed in 1881 and had an excellent record.

Maj. and Brevet Lieut. Col. Wyllis Lyman, U. S. A., retired, died very suddenly of heart failure at Philadelphia, Pa., on the afternoon of February 8th. He had been in bad health for some time, but he was thought to be gaining strength when the end came, without a moment's notice.

Col. Lyman entered the volunteer service as 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant, 10th Vermont Infantry, in August, 1862, and was mustered out as Major in June, 1865, having participated in its hard service as a part of the Army of the Potomac, and brevetted for brilliant service at the battle of the Opequan. He entered the regular service in 1866 as Captain of the 40th Inf., was assigned to the 25th Inf. at time of the consolidation of the infantry regiments, 1869, and was, later, transferred to the 5th Inf. He was in action with Kiowa and Comanches on the Upper Washita river, Texas, Sept. 9, 10 and 11, 1874, his command, with a large train of supplies for the command of Col. Miles, being surrounded by a greatly superior force of Indians and losing heavily. For gallantry at that occasion he received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel. In 1884-5 he was on duty as Deputy Governor, Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., and, later, in the Bureau of Rebellion Records, War Department. Col. Lyman was a gentleman of kindly, genial nature, a true friend, was most considerate in his intercourse with friends, of broad culture and studious habits, and was deeply interested in current events, not only those in this country but all over the world and will be greatly missed by those with whom he had been associated. His body, temporarily deposited at Philadelphia, will later be taken to the National Cemetery, Arlington, Va., to rest among its honored dead.

The Admiralty have appointed a civilian expert at Plymouth, England, to give naval medical officers in the Royal Naval Hospital a course of instruction in the use of the Röntgen rays in surgical cases.

A DESERVED ASSIGNMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The recent assignment in General Orders No. 1, Adjutant General's Office, of Col. S. M. Whitside, 10th Cav., to command the Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe, is a promotion well merited by that gallant officer of over forty years of efficient and faithful service. While the dark cloud of rebellion was still low on the American horizon S. M. Whitside enlisted as a private in the mounted service. He was promoted 2d Lieutenant of the 6th Cav. from Sergeant Major in 1861, 1st Lieutenant in 1864, and Captain in 1866. His service was the active one of an officer of the galloping 6th Cav. in Arizona and the great West till he became Major of the 7th Cav. in 1885. His service with that famous regiment included the command of the squadron of the 7th which had the bloody fight at Wounded Knee. While Major of the 7th he served at Fort Myer and is consequently well known to many of your readers. His promotion took him to the 3d, a transfer made him Lieutenant Colonel of the 5th, and General Henry's promotion as Brigadier took him to the 10th Cav. A brief tour in Texas was succeeded by a change of station to Manzanillo, Cuba, where, until the recent assignment, he has so well managed that turbulent portion of Cuba as to merit General Wood's demand that he be appointed by the President to succeed him in his own command of Santiago. Santiago in general and the Manzanillo district in particular has been the home of every revolution started in Cuba. Its citizens were among those on whom the burden of the war fell heaviest—whose condition was most pitiable, and where the work of the reconstruction done by the Americans has been the most delicate and necessary, and where, thanks to Col. Whitside, the faith of the people in the American intervention is now probably stronger than in any other portion of the island. General Wood, with his well known judgment in selecting men has had the opportunity to appreciate Col. Whitside's work, and has shown it by requesting his appointment to command the Department. The selection reflects credit on both officers. Col. Whitside's promotion to Brigadier General should certainly follow soon, it being justified both by his services and the importance of his command of nearly half the Island of Cuba.

PERSONAL.

Capt. W. W. McCammon, 4th Inf., is spending a portion of the winter in St. Paul on recruiting duty.

Maj. C. L. Heilmann, Surgeon, U. S. A., is a recent arrival in Washington, D. C., from San Antonio, Tex.

Col. J. P. Sanger, Inspector General, U. S. A., arrived in Havana Feb. 7, also the Hon. Robert P. Porter.

Maj. James M. Ingalls, 1st Art., now stationed at Washington on special duty, was a recent visitor at Fort McHenry, Md.

General Hamilton S. Hawkins, U. S. A., visited in New York city this week, with headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Lieut. J. D. Barrette, 7th Art., commandant of Fort Williams, Portland Head, Me., visited brother officers at Fort Adams, R. I., this week.

Lieut. Wm. W. Bessell, of the Puerto Rican Battalion, was presented with a sword recently at Ponce, P. R., by his former comrades at the signal station.

Lieut. C. S. P. Jocelyn, 25th Inf., at present visiting at 305 Main street, Burlington, Vt., will report at Governors Island about March 1, en route to join his regiment in the Philippines on the Sumner.

Rear Admiral McNair, on account of ill health, has been detached from the Superintendency of the Naval Academy, and has been given sick leave for an extended period. The President has designated Comdr. Wainwright as Admiral McNair's successor.

A very interesting paper was read before the Travelers' Club, of Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Feb. 8, by Mrs. L. M. Maus, wife of Dr. Maus, U. S. A., now on duty in the Philippines as Chief Surgeon of the 8th Army Corps, and who was so successful in his supervision of the 7th Corps last winter in Cuba.

Philip Lansing Raymond, brother-in-law of Passed Asst. Surg. Joseph A. Guthrie, U. S. N., has invented an economical, simple and durable apparatus for the closing of car doors. It provides a door which may be readily opened or closed but will not be moved by gravity or the jarring of moving trains. It is understood that the best mechanical engineers of the Pennsylvania shops at Altoona have approved the device.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has favorably reported the joint resolution extending the thanks of Congress and a gold medal to Miss Helen Gould for her patriotic work among the soldiers in the war with Spain, but reported it with the provision regarding the thanks eliminated. The conferring of that honor carries with it the privilege of appearing on the floor of the House and Senate, and the members of the committee objected to giving this right to a woman.

Miss Eva and Miss Ethel daughters, and Mrs. A. S. Wood, sister of Maj. F. A. Smith, 1st U. S. Inf., in command of Guanajay Barracks, Cuba, sail from New York Feb. 10th, on Government transport Sedgwick, for Havana, en route to Guanajay, in the hills some twenty miles from Havana, where the ladies will remain with Maj. Smith for several weeks. They will then return, the Misses Smith to their home at 5824 Rosalie Court, Chicago, and Mrs. Wood to her home at Newburgh, N. Y. Maj. Smith has recently added some substantial improvements to Guanajay Barracks, among them being the erection of a new set of quarters for the commanding officer. We bespeak for the ladies a pleasant visit to Cuba.

The Navy men took the lead at the last meeting of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion, when Admiral Dewey was the guest of honor. Among those present were the following officers and ex-officers: Admiral Joseph N. Miller, who was Dewey's instructor at the Naval Academy when Dewey was a midshipman; Rear Adm. Montgomery Sicard, F. M. Bunce, T. H. Stanton and Henry Erben; Capt. William Clinton Wise, Theodore F. Kane, George Cowie, Benjamin F. Wood, Edward Magee, John H. Chasmar, George W. Magee and W. G. Shackford; Med. Dir. Delavan Bloodgood, Henry M. Wells, George Peck, Thomas C. Walton and J. C. Bogart; ex-Paymrs. John Furey, A. Noel Blakeman, G. De F. Barton, W. H. H. Williams, George Wilson, Charles H. Hammett and Allen S. Apgar; Lieut. Comdr. James Parker, Leonard Chenery, A. B. H. Lille and Henry E. Rhoades; Pay Dir. H. M. Dennison, Engrs. William H. Wiley, Benjamin C. Bampton and John Miller; Lieuts. D. McN. Stauffer, J. J. Dimock, Aaron Vanderbilt, Joseph F. Barker, Edward W. March, Dennis Beach and F. M. Clement. Col. J. W. Clous made an address on the Cuban campaign. He was one of the commission appointed to arrange for the administration of Cuba.

Lieut. R. I. Reid, U. S. N., is at the Madison House, Portsmouth, Va.

The officers and ladies at Fort Myer, Va., will give a hop on Friday, Feb. 16.

Maj. W. S. Stanton, 8th Cav., has arrived at Fort Riley, Kan., from Cuba.

Mrs. Kirkman, wife of Maj. J. T. Kirkman, U. S. A., is visiting Mrs. R. C. Van Vleet at Fort Slocum, N. Y.

Capt. Willis Uline, 15th Inf., recently promoted from the 12th Inf., is at present on recruiting duty at Kansas City, Mo.

Comdr. J. J. Hunker, U. S. N., has returned to the training station, Newport, R. I., from a brief visit to New York.

Capt. Henry G. Lyons, 22d Inf., at present on sick leave, is spending a portion of it at Washington Barracks, D. C.

Miss Beaumont, daughter of the late Admiral Beaumont, U. S. N., is passing the winter at 1812 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Capt. E. E. Hatch, 18th Inf., on a few weeks' leave before starting to join his regiment in the Philippines, is visiting at Liberty, Me.

Mrs. Mercer, wife of Maj. Carroll Mercer, U. S. A., has been visiting friends in Philadelphia and attended the ball given there by Mrs. Harrison.

Mrs. Dr. Johnson, of St. Louis, has been on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Ordway, wife of Lieut. Ordway, 8d Cav., U. S. A., at Fort Myer, Va.

Capt. G. L. Anderson, 7th Art., left Washington, D. C., Feb. 8 for Fort Monroe, Va., in continuance of his tour of inspection of electrical plants.

The Army and Navy are looking forward to the reception on March 4 at the White House, when the President and Mrs. McKinley will welcome them.

Mrs. Goodloe, wife of Col. Fuller Clay Goodloe, U. S. M. C., will be at home to her friends at 1103 Sixteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Thursdays, Feb. 8 and 15.

General R. C. Drum, U. S. A., who was severely injured last week by falling from his porch to the pavement at his home, breaking his arm in two places, is improving, which will be pleasant news to his many friends.

We have received this week a roster of troops, Department of the East, corrected to Feb. 1. It is a most comprehensive document, giving much information concerning the personnel, etc., of Maj. Gen. Merritt's important command.

Mr. Edwin B. Hesse, son of Mr. John C. Hesse, of the Record and Pension Office, War Department, was married at Washington, D. C., Feb. 7, to Miss Pamela N. Webber. Both families are well known and highly respected in Washington.

The Senate Committee on Pensions has reported with amendments S. 1905 granting an increase of pension to Lillian Capron; also S. 1906 granting an increase of pension to Agnes Capron; also S. 135 granting a pension to Mrs. Frances C. De Russy.

Mrs. Ewing, wife of Dr. Ewing, U. S. A., has been visiting her brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Johnson, in Washington, D. C., and has returned to Buffalo, N. Y., where she has been living during her husband's absence in the Philippines.

J. Buchanan Henry, father of Maj. J. N. Henry, Surgeon 31st U. S. Vol. Inf., and Ensign J. B. Henry, U. S. N., left New York Feb. 10 on the steamer Fuerst Bismarck for a trip abroad. His address will be care Messrs. W. J. Turner & Co., Naples, Italy.

General Longstreet and Mrs. Longstreet have returned to Washington, D. C., from an extended Western trip and are at 1412 Twentieth street, N. W. Mrs. Longstreet received her friends on Saturday, Feb. 3, and had with her several young ladies from the Sunny South.

Miss Mary R. Farmer and cousin, Mrs. J. H. Lafferty, of Mt. Carroll, Ill., left New York Wednesday, Feb. 7, on the transport McPherson for Santiago de Cuba. From there the ladies will go to Bayamo, Cuba, to spend a few weeks with the former's brother, Lieut. Chas. C. Farmer, 10th U. S. Cav.

The Senate has passed the bill granting a pension of \$30 a month to the widow of Richard W. Johnson, formerly Major of the 4th Cav., who for his distinguished services during the Civil War was retired with the rank of Major General. He was a graduate of the Military Academy of the class of '49.

The engagement of Lieut. Richard L. Livermore, of the 10th U. S. Cav., to Miss Minnie G. Rice, of Buffalo, N. Y., is announced. Miss Rice will be remembered by many Army friends as the niece of Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Crittenden, 22d Inf., and has made many warm friends at the different posts she has visited.

P. A. Surg. Rand P. Crandall, U. S. N., of the United States Naval Hospital at Coaster's Harbor Island, Newport, R. I., has returned from New York, where he underwent a successful examination for promotion to the highest grade, that of Surgeon. His friends here and in other places will be pleased to learn of his successful examination and promotion.—Newport Herald.

General George M. Randall, commanding the Department of Alaska, has asked the Quartermaster General to assign to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that Department, Maj. G. S. Bingham, Quartermaster, U. S. V., at present commanding Schuykill arsenal, Philadelphia, and orders to that effect will shortly be issued by the War Department. The Quartermaster General is now negotiating for a vessel to be used as a transport to carry the troops and supplies from Seattle to St. Michaels, Alaska, where the buildings for headquarters of the Department of Alaska will be established.

A dinner in honor of Maj. Gen. Merritt, U. S. A., was given by Hon. E. D. Ewing at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., on Friday, Feb. 2. Mr. Ewing was formerly Consul General to Mexico. Among the guests were Senator Frye, Justice Harlan, Speaker Henderson, Senator Clarke, of Montana; Senator Davis, of Minnesota; Senator Warren, of Wyoming; Senator Cockrell, of Missouri; Senator Bacon, of Georgia; Senator Proctor, of Vermont; Senator Taliaferro, of Florida; Mr. Stilson Hutchins, Mr. John B. Henderson, of Missouri; ex-Senator M. C. Butler, of South Carolina; Mr. Herbert Putnam and Mr. Thomas F. Walsh, of Washington, D. C.

Miss Laura Bean, a newspaper correspondent from Stockton, Cal., has produced a mild excitement in Manila by appearing in men's clothes. After satisfying the authorities as to her character and exhibiting her credentials she was permitted to continue her masculine garb. Miss Bean explained that she donned man's attire only as a matter of convenience. Skirts are a nuisance when the wearer may be required to go through jungles and brush. Should she become entangled in some brush heap an insurrecto might reach out and grab her and it would end her interesting career. Her appearance is that of a good looking boy, but her voice and figure betrayed her.

Maj. A. E. Woodson, 9th Cav., is a recent arrival at Fort Grant, Ariz.

Capt. R. H. Anderson, 4th Art., who has been visiting in Chicago, has rejoined at Fort Riley, Kan.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Boyle, 19th Inf., is at present on a tour of inspection of military posts in Arizona.

Mrs. Cusack, wife of Lieut. J. E. Cusack, 5th Cav., and son are recent arrivals at Aibonito, Puerto Rico.

General William Ludlow and Mrs. Ludlow expect to leave Havana Feb. 10 on a short visit to the United States.

Lieut. J. B. Mitchell, 4th Art., on leave from Fort Du Pont, Del., is visiting at 413 Catherine street, Syracuse, N. Y.

We note that our old friend, Capt. H. L. Ripley, 3d Cav., has taken station at Fernando, P. I., as Collector of Customs.

Capt. W. E. P. French, U. S. A., recently retired from active service, is at present located at 105 First street, Troy, N. Y.

Lieut. P. W. Hourigan, U. S. N., has entered upon his duties in the office of the Captain of the Navy Yard at League Island, Pa.

Capt. W. W. Galbraith, U. S. A., and Mrs. Galbraith are quartered at the Valencia, St. Augustine, Fla., for a portion of the winter.

Capt. Chas. McQuiston, 4th Inf., en route to join his regiment in the Philippines, is visiting at No. 51 West Fifth street, Oswego, N. Y.

Col. Merritt Barber, of the Adjutant General's Department, has arrived at Manila and entered upon duty as Chief of Staff to Maj. Gen. Otis.

Asst. Surg. Raymond Spear, U. S. N., reported at Newport, R. I., Feb. 2 for temporary duty and his friends gave him a hearty welcome.

Maj. J. P. Story, 7th Art., Artillery Inspector, Department of the East, has rejoined at Governors Island from an extended tour of inspection.

Lieut. Comdr. T. M. Potts, U. S. N., who has been waiting orders in Washington, D. C., will report for duty Feb. 12 at the Navy Yard, New York.

General A. R. Chaffee, on his recent visit to Puerto Principe, met the 8th Cav. for the first time since his appointment as Colonel of the regiment.

Lieut. Col. V. L. Cottman, U. S. N., recently on duty at Cavite, P. I., is now on duty in the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sherman, U. S. N., left New York Feb. 5, 1900, on the steamer Hevelius with 60 recruits for Admiral Schley's South Atlantic squadron.

Lieut. George F. Cooper, U. S. N., on duty in the Philippines, has been detailed as superintendent of the Nautical School, with headquarters in Manila.

The next reunion of the Rough Riders' Association will be held at Oklahoma City, commencing on July 1 and continuing four days. Governor Roosevelt of New York has promised to attend.

Admiral George Dewey and Mrs. Dewey arrived in New York city Feb. 5 and went to the Waldorf-Astoria. They will attend as invited guests functions in New York and Brooklyn.

Lieut. T. B. Mott, A. D. C., Acting Adjutant General, Department of the East, left Governors Island Feb. 6 for Washington, D. C., to join Maj. Gen. Merritt and remain with him until the completion of the Lawton obsequies.

Mrs. William L. Kneeder, and the Misses Kneeder are among the recent arrivals at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, there to wait for the return of the hospital ship Missouri from Manila, upon which Dr. Kneeder is executive officer.

At an entertainment given by the Commercial Club, St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 31, Col. Philip Reade, U. S. A., spoke on "Modern Arms of Warfare." To suit this subject, the music consisted of martial airs, American, Spanish, Cuban and Philippine, and closed with the "Stars and Stripes Forever."

Mr. and Mrs. William Stone Abert, of Washington, D. C., gave Feb. 5 the second of a series of dinners in honor of their debutante daughter, Miss Jane Abert, whose engagement to Mr. W. P. Story, son of Maj. J. P. Story, Artillery Inspector, Department of the East, was recently announced.

Lieut. Comdr. G. F. W. Holman, U. S. N., left Newport, R. I., Jan. 29 for New York, accompanied by Mrs. Holman, who will remain until he sails for Europe on the Prairie, to join the Albany, of which he is to be executive officer. Mrs. Holman will reside at the Hotel Berkeley, Boston, after her husband sails for Europe.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Root on Feb. 5 entertained at dinner General H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General; General and Mrs. M. I. Luddington, Col. and Mrs. J. F. Weston, General and Mrs. F. M. Sternberg, General and Mrs. A. E. Bates, General and Mrs. John M. Wilson, General A. R. Buffington, General and Mrs. Greely, Mrs. Sheridan and Miss Hagner.

Col. H. C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C., was a guest at the annual banquet of the Roxbury Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, on Jan. 31, at Boston. He paid a high tribute to the corps with which he was connected, and told interestingly of the work of the corps in the fight at Guantánamo, Cuba. He praised the men of Massachusetts, and said they had always been faithful.

Mrs. George Livingston Baker, of West New Brighton, Staten Island, who was Miss Appleton and who is the granddaughter of Col. George Armstrong, the gallant defender of Fort McHenry against the British fleet on Sept. 14, 1814, has consented to deliver an address on her work among railroad men on the evening of Feb. 13 in the parish house of St. Mark's Church, New York city.

Chief Boatswain W. H. Hill, U. S. N., under the auspices of the Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church of Portsmouth, N. H., gave his interesting lecture on the battle of Santiago and the destruction of Cervera's fleet, on Jan. 30 before a large and cultured audience. Chief Boatswain Hill took part in this famous battle, being on the U. S. S. Brooklyn, and held the close attention of his audience by his vivid account of the fight. The lecture was finely illustrated by stereopticon views.

An entertainment was given at the Hotel Florence, San Diego, Cal., on Jan. 26, under the auspices of the wives of Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Willits and Lieut. Brotherton, U. S. N. The most interesting feature was the recitation by Mr. Giffin, of Boulder, Col., of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, which was profusely and beautifully illustrated by lantern slides. Music lent variety and charm to the occasion also. The guests and friends assembled assured their hostesses that they had scored a very instructive and great social success in this unique affair and that the large Naval colony now in San Diego was to be congratulated in having these able representatives.

General W. S. Wherry, U. S. A., and daughter are spending a portion of the winter at the Valencia, St. Augustine, Fla.

Mrs. Holman, wife of Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Holman, U. S. N., is stopping at present at the Hotel Berkeley, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. R. R. Stogsdall, 3d Inf., on a few weeks' leave prior to joining his regiment in the Philippines, is spending it at Winoski, Vt.

Lieut. J. T. Martin, 1st Art., lately on sick leave at 69 Miami avenue, Columbus, O., has joined at Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty.

Mrs. T. F. Jewell, wife of Capt. Jewell, of the Navy, is residing in Washington for the winter, her address being 1834 I street, N. W.

Maj. J. H. Calef, 1st Art., on leave for a few months, joined at Fort Barrancas, Fla., Jan. 29, and at once assumed command of the post.

Capt. F. B. McCoy, 3d Inf., on a few weeks' leave before joining his regiment in the Philippines, is at the Marlborough, St. Paul, Minn.

Capt. R. M. Rogers and Lieuts. L. C. Brown and S. D. Embick, 2d Art., are recent additions to the commissioned circle of Fort Monroe, Va.

Capt. E. E. Hatch, 18th Inf., on a few weeks' leave prior to joining his regiment in the Philippines, is spending it at 10 Ames street, Somerville, Mass.

Maj. Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A., who has been at Hot Springs, Ark., for his health, has returned to New York and resumed his official functions as District Attorney.

Capt. Samuel Reber, Chief Signal Officer, Department of the East, with his bride, joined at Governors Island Feb. 2. Needless to say, they were accorded a hearty reception.

The annual Army and Navy officers' ball at Old Point Comfort, Va., has been postponed from Feb. 9 to 21, on account of the funeral in Washington on Feb. 9 of Maj. Gen. Lawton.

Miss Webster, daughter of Comdr. Webster, of the Navy, will visit her uncle, Lieut. Col. Hein, at West Point some time during the present month, remaining several weeks.

Chaplain William G. Cassard, D.D., U. S. N., delivered an illustrated lecture at the First Presbyterian Church at Newport, R. I., Feb. 1, on the subject, "Through the War in the Battleship Indiana."

Surg. E. P. Stone, U. S. N., has rented pleasant rooms at 1411 Twentieth street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and has been assigned to duty attending officers otherwise unprovided with medical attendance.

Mrs. Allen, widow of the late Paymr. Allen, of the Navy, is visiting relatives in Richmond, Va., and will remain away from Washington for several weeks. Mrs. Allen is staying at the residence of Mr. T. L. Moore, 102 East Grace street, Richmond.

Mrs. Skerrett, widow of the late Rear Adml. Joseph S. Skerrett, U. S. N., is living with her family in Washington, D. C., occupying pleasant quarters at the Westminster, Seventeenth and Q streets. Mrs. Skerrett has with her her daughter, Miss Skerrett, and her son and his wife.

Lieut. W. Strother Smith, U. S. N., has been directed to assume the duties of engineer officer of the U. S. S. Dolphin, now at the Washington Navy Yard. Lieut. Smith will not join the Dolphin until about the 15th of the month, and in the meantime the duties of the position will continue to be filled by the present engineer officer on board, Lieut. Alderice, U. S. N.

Dr. Conan Doyle, English novelist and physician, has been converted by the progress of the war in South Africa. Eight months ago he presided at a peace meeting. Now he declares that he has seen more positive virtue in Great Britain during the last few months than he had seen during the previous forty years, and has arranged to go to the front as a surgeon.

A recent letter from an officer on the Newark, now in Philippine waters, gives some interesting details of the life on that distant station. It appears that Capt. McCalla has unbounded confidence in his ship and crew, and has made the Newark a veritable terror to the insurgents. The Newark has been made a sort of general repair ship for the smaller craft with whom she has been campaigning, and the esprit of her crew is of the highest.

There are quite a large number of Navy officers on duty in Washington who are unprovided with quarters and as a consequence they are forced to live in rented quarters, for which the Government contributes but a small portion of, the remainder coming out of the pocket of the unfortunate officer. Among those thus living in rented quarters is the family of Comdr. Schroeder, who, although on duty at the Navy Yard at Washington, is not furnished with Government quarters.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, when recently at Nuevitas, Cuba, was received with immense enthusiasm. General Rivera also received an ovation. His speeches during the tour of the party have urged all Cubans to stand by the Governor General in his endeavors to bring the island into the smooth waters of prosperity and happiness, and General Rivera has declared in his addresses that General Wood's work in Santiago Province in the past has proved his ability. From Nuevitas, General Wood returned direct to Havana.

"A Hostage of War," by Mary G. Bonesteel, wife of Capt. C. H. Bonesteel, 21st U. S. Inf., is published in book form by Benziger Bros., New York. It is an interesting story of an Army boy who voluntarily became hostage to some Indian friends of his in order to hasten the red tape necessary to the expulsion of an objectionable Indian agent. It was first published as a supplement to "Our Boys and Girls' Own." Mrs. Bonesteel's latest story, "The Two Stowaways," has just begun as a serial in the Albany "Sunday Companion."

A negro Lieutenant of the 23d Kansas Vols. is reported to have obtained possession of Admiral Cervera's watch and to have left it in pawn at Wichita, Kan., where an attempt is being made to redeem it and send it to the Admiral. It is stated that Cervera gave the watch to a Cuban pilot who showed him the way out of Santiago harbor the morning of the memorable battle. After Cervera had been crushed the Cubans were so delighted that they wanted to hang the pilot who helped him in his intended escape from the American Navy. The Cuban pilot made his escape from Santiago and skulked in the woods until he could find some means of escaping to Spain, for he knew that it would be useless for him to try and live in Cuba after the war. It was while he was skulking that Lieut. Bettis caught up with him and obtained the watch. It is stated in a despatch from Wichita that Admiral Cervera's sister's daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Catherine Campbell, is a dressmaker in Wichita. She married a Scotchman and was disinherited and exiled, she claims, for having done so. She has seen the watch and believes it to be the property of her distinguished but unfortunate uncle.

Lieut. Comdr. B. Tappan, U. S. N., is at Helena, Ark. Lieut. Geo. F. Baltzell, 5th U. S. Inf., has gone to Marianna, Jackson county, Fla.

Maj. William S. Stanton, 8th Cav., and Mrs. Stanton are now comfortably located at Fort Riley, Kan.

Maj. W. H. Kell, U. S. A., recently retired, is at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

Maj. B. K. Roberts, 2d Art., now at Governors Island, expects to sail for Havana, Cuba, soon after March 1.

Lieut. J. B. Mitchell, 4th Art., on leave from Fort Du Pont, Del., is visiting at 413 Catherine street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Lieut. R. F. Gardner, 3d Art., U. S. A., and wife, en route to San Francisco from their honeymoon, were at Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 6.

Capt. E. T. Strong, U. S. N., who has been assigned to command the Monadnock on the Asiatic station, will sail from San Francisco, Cal., on Feb. 27.

Capt. M. L. Hersey, 9th Inf., rejoined at Fort Slocum, N. Y., this week from a short leave to bid farewell to friends before starting for the Philippines.

Capt. E. L. Butts, 18th Inf., lately at Socorro, Cuba, visited in New York this week en route to join, on promotion, his new regiment in the Philippines.

Mrs. T. B. M. Mason, widow of Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, U. S. N., is in Washington, D. C., visiting her sister, Mrs. Adams, at her home on Connecticut avenue.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Harry A. Field, U. S. N., to Miss Julia S. Waters, daughter of Mrs. Charles E. Waters, of Walbrook, Baltimore, Md.

Battalion Sergt. Maj. William R. Staff, 24th U. S. Inf., has been appointed a Captain in the 49th Vol. Inf. for gallant and meritorious services in the Philippines.

A despatch of Feb. 8 from Terre Haute, Ind., reports the death of the former Secretary of the Navy, Richard W. Thompson, "the Old Man of the Wabash."

Lieut. Chas. J. Nelson, 17th Inf., en route to join his regiment in Manila on the Sumner, which will not sail until March 1, if then, is visiting at 33 West Thirty-second street, New York city.

Maj. William Ennis, 6th Art., lately on recruiting duty at Harrisburg, Pa., goes to Honolulu to command the United States troops there in place of Maj. S. M. Mills, 6th Art., who goes to Manila.

Army officers lately registering in New York city are Maj. J. G. D. Knight, Maj. Gen. N. A. Miles, Capt. F. W. Sibley, Waldorf-Astoria; Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, Buckingham; Lieut. E. R. Stewart, Grand Hotel.

Col. J. Sumner Rogers, of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, is spending a few weeks with his son, Maj. H. L. Rogers, of the Pay Department, at his home, 1626 Seventeenth street, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Mary G. Bonesteel, wife of Capt. C. H. Bonesteel, 21st U. S. Inf., now in the Philippines, has returned to Plattsburgh Barracks from Washington and will be there for the remainder of the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy Phillips have issued invitations to the marriage of their sister, Hermoine King, to Capt. Graham Denby Fitch, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., on Wednesday, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock at the Church of Our Saviour, Longwood.

Among those at a reception given recently in Paris, France, by General Horace Porter and Mrs. Porter was Miss Wheaton, daughter of General Frank Wheaton, U. S. A. The General's address is 22 Old Broad street, London, England, care of J. S. Morgan & Co.

Lieut. Col. James P. Kimball, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A., leaves Governors Island in a day or two for Omaha to enter upon duty as Chief Surgeon, Department of the Missouri. One of the most amiable and modest gentlemen, and a skilful surgeon withal, he and his estimable family will be much missed at the Island.

General W. A. Olmstead, a gallant officer of New York troops during the Civil War, and an officer of the Regular Army until May 4, 1869, when he resigned, was on Feb. 6, at Notre Dame, Ind., ordained a deacon in the Church of the Sacred Heart. He entered the seminary at Notre Dame six years ago. He is a companion of the Loyal Legion.

A despatch has been received from Manila that Capt. Edmund D. Smith, 19th Inf., was wounded, severely, Feb. 5 in the Island of Cebu. Capt. Smith is a gallant and accomplished officer, who was graduated from West Point in 1879. Several years ago he married Miss Mary Deming, daughter of Mr. Hiram Deming of Stamford, Conn., and she is now residing at the old home-stand in that city.

Col. William S. McCaskey, 20th Inf., by recent transfer from the 7th Inf., remains with the former regiment in the Philippines, much to its satisfaction. General Lloyd Wheaton becomes Colonel of the 7th Inf. by transfer, but, of course, as a general officer, remains on duty in the Philippines. Col. McCaskey has been identified with the 20th Inf. since 1869, when he was transferred to it as a 1st Lieutenant.

THE WASHINGTON CHARITY BALL.

One of the most brilliant balls of the season was the Charity Ball given on the evening of Jan. 25 at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., for the benefit of the Children's Hospital. The spacious parlors were beautifully decorated with flowers and plants, the walls were sprayed with Southern smilax, the Marine Band played in the ballroom and the Fort Meyer Band in the large parlor. The supper was served at ten o'clock promptly. Mrs. Bates, wife of Paymr. Gen. Bates, U. S. A., was head of the ball committee; she presented to each committeeman his token of office, a boutonniere and ribbon badge. Mrs. Bates wore a superb gown of white satin embroidered in silver, and a diamond necklace. Mrs. Sheridan wore black satin and jet.

Other guests were General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., and Mrs. Miles, Capt. Samuel Reber and Mrs. Reber, Maj. Schreiner, U. S. A., and Mrs. Schreiner, the Misses Sheridan, the Misses Bates, General Corbin, Capt. and Mrs. Lamberton, General Sanger, U. S. A., and Miss Sanger, Mr. John P. Story, Jr., and Miss Jane Abert, Capt. Sartoris, the Misses Davidge, Col. Andrews, U. S. A., and Mrs. Andrews, Maj. and Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie, Senator Clarke, of Montana; Rear Adml. Ludlow, U. S. N., and Mrs. Ludlow, Duke Castagneta Caracciolo, Lieut. Wallach, Lieut. William Rodgers, Maj. Goodloe, Admiral Higginson, Capt. Perry, Comdr. Clover, U. S. N.; Lieut. Comdr. Staunton, Mrs. Andenreid, Mrs. J. N. Banaparte, Capt. Macomb, Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beale, the Misses Riggs, Maj. Charles L. McCawley, Mrs. Robley D. Evans, Mrs. Cowles, Mrs. Crowninshield, Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, Mrs. U. S. Grant, Lady Pauncote, Mrs. Hitt, Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Hitchcock, May Hay, Mrs. Root, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Wetmore, Mrs. Fuller and others.

GENERAL WHEATON'S EXPEDITION.

General Loyd Wheaton has sent to the War Department the following report of the expedition under his command that operated from Lingayen Gulf in conjunction with General MacArthur to the south and General Lawton to the east:

Headquarters Expeditionary Brigade, 8th A. C.

San Fabian, P. I., Nov. 30, 1899.

Adjutant General, U. S. A.:

The Expeditionary Brigade was organized by orders from headquarters, Department of the Pacific and 8th Army Corps, and embarked at Manila Nov. 5, 1899, and was composed of the 13th U. S. Inf., Col. William H. Bisbee; 11 companies 33d U. S. Inf., Vol. Col. L. R. Hare; 1 platoon (2.3-inch guns) Battery L, 6th U. S. Art., 1st Lieut. E. O. Sarraut; detachment of U. S. Engineers, 1st Lieut. S. A. Cheney; detachment U. S. Signal Corps, 1st Lieut. B. O. Lenoir. Two Gatling guns were taken, the force numbering for the firing line about 2,000 men; 100,000 rations were taken and a supply of 1,200,000 cartridges for small arms. The expedition, in compliance with orders, sailed from Manila Bay at 7 o'clock a. m., the 6th.

The expedition reached Lingayen Gulf the afternoon of Nov. 7, and I directed the ships on San Fabian. The United States cruisers and gunboats were toward the southern coast of the gulf when we entered, but immediately steamed to meet us off San Fabian. The United States cruisers and gunboats, six in number, steamed inside the line of transports at five fathoms water. A battalion of the 13th Inf. and one of the 33d immediately disembarked with the three cascos and three divisions of ships' boats and started in tow for shore, the north side of San Fabian. The insurgents, from their intrenchments and from a gun in front of San Fabian, opened fire. All the cruisers and gunboats opened on the enemy and swept his works and the beach by heavy and well directed fire of artillery and machine guns. Immediately upon reaching the shore with two battalions I advanced and drove the enemy south, and, crossing a bamboo bridge, entered the town and turned the enemy out of all his works, he making a feeble resistance and retreating in the direction of Dagupan, via Magaldan. His rear guard was pursued, and the destruction of the bridges south of San Fabian prevented. All the infantry was landed and in San Fabian before dark, and the disembarkation of more than 2,500 men made in two hours and twenty minutes. Twenty-eight Spanish prisoners held by the insurgents came in upon our entering the town.

All roads leading from San Fabian were immediately occupied, and the morning of the 8th battalions were sent out as follows: On the road along the coast and towards Rosario, under Maj. John A. Logan, 33d Inf., U. S. Vols.; east, to San Jacinto, under Capt. W. L. Buck, 13th Inf.; south, toward Magaldan, Maj. P. G. March, 33d Inf., U. S. Vols. Maj. Logan reported slight resistance from small parties of the enemy, who fled into the mountains. Capt. Buck met no resistance of any consequence. Maj. March encountered 200 or 300 of the enemy, who retreated beyond Magaldan, leaving nine dead and two wounded officers, who were captured. Our force in this reconnaissance had no casualties.

Nov. 9 I made every exertion to unload the rations and ammunition from the ships, the surf on the beach rolling heavily.

Nov. 10, having heard of the approach of a body of insurgents on the Magaldan road, Maj. March was sent with his battalion of the 33d Inf., U. S. Vols., to ascertain force and to attack. He found the enemy 600 strong, under Col. Carlas, commencing to entrench about two and one-half miles out. March attacked immediately and destroyed or dispersed the whole force. Upon returning he reported finding 14 dead in a trench, among them Col. Carlas, the insurgent commander. Upon a further examination of the field of combat it was learned that the enemy had more than 70 killed, a large number wounded and the whole force, it was afterwards learned, had dispersed and never reassembled.

The insurgents, having come up from Dagupan, and occupied San Jacinto, six miles east of San Fabian, I directed Col. Hare to march upon them on the morning of the 11th. He moved at daylight, marching in water waist deep most of the way, with 11 companies of his regiment and one Gatling gun, under Capt. C. R. Howland, 28th Inf., of my staff, and between 8 and 9 o'clock a. m. came upon the enemy intrenched a mile west of San Jacinto and occupying all lines of bamboo thickets and all favorable ground for defense. The enemy was under General Tinio, and was from 1,200 to 1,500 strong. Hare immediately attacked, placing March's battalion on the left, Logan's in the center and Cronin's on the right. The enemy made an unusually spirited resistance, but was broken and completely smashed within three hours. He left dead on the field, 81, who were found immediately after the combat, and 53 were afterwards found and buried, making his loss in killed 134. His force fled, moving in the direction of Manauag on the east and Dagupan south. In this combat our loss was: Officers killed, 1; wounded, 1; men killed, 6; wounded, 14. The officer killed was Maj. John A. Logan, 33d Inf., U. S. Vols. His advance being along the main road from San Fabian to San Jacinto, the fire of the enemy was concentrated on his advance, which he in person led. Most of our killed and wounded fell near Logan. The conduct of Maj. Logan was most gallant and greatly worthy of his name.

Nov. 14 and 15 the 13th Inf., under Col. Bisbee, marched to Santo Tomas and returned to San Fabian with detachment to Rosario. Col. Bisbee encountered a force of the enemy estimated at 200 and dispersed them. Heavy rains and a typhoon raged during this march. The morning of Nov. 16 I marched with the 33d Inf. to San Jacinto, a battalion marching via Alava and Porzorio. One battalion advanced east to Manauag. The fragments of the insurgent army flying before MacArthur's advance from the south and from the several combats with my force near San Jacinto, had concentrated at Santa Barbara with the intention of moving into the mountains north of Manauag, but finding that I had occupied Manauag and San Jacinto roads and that Maj. Gen. Lawton's forces occupied all roads north and east, they retreated west and south to the foot of Zambales Mountains, near Mangatarem. The 33d Inf. I held at San Jacinto and Manauag and endeavored with my whole force to co-operate with Maj. Gen. Lawton's cavalry in their pursuit of Aguinaldo and such force as continued with him.

Until Nov. 16 heavy storms continued and I was nearly two days getting the six wagons through to San Jacinto from San Fabian, loaded with supplies. Nov. 19 one battalion marched to Dagupan and returned. Nov. 20 a battalion of the 13th Inf. was sent to support Maj. Swigert, who with about 100 men of the 3d Cav. had a combat with the enemy, several hundred strong, near Agoon, on the coast north. Nov. 22 ordered in from San Jacinto March's battalion of 33d Inf., U. S. Vols., and directed him to proceed north along the coast and support Brig. Gen. S. B. M. Young in his movement in pursuit of the enemy, and the same day sent Capt. Fowler with his company (F, 33d Inf.) to ascertain the force of

the enemy on the line Salasa-Mangatarem, at the foot of the Zambales Mountains, south and west.

REBELS MADE RESISTANCE.

Nov. 26 occupied Dagupan with battalion of the 13th Inf., under Capt. Buck, and established supply depot there. Nov. 27 one company 33d Inf. was sent to Vigan and gunboat Callao, and by direction of the Department Commander ordered Col. Hare with two battalions of the 33d Inf. to march on coast road to Vigan. Capt. Fowler, with his company (F, 33d Inf.), having been sent to the vicinity of Salasa, arrived there the morning of Nov. 23 and found that the enemy had taken station at Mangatarem. He marched to Mangatarem, arriving at daylight Nov. 24 and attacked the enemy, 600 strong, under Generals Alexandrino and San Miguel. By 8 o'clock the enemy abandoned his entrenchments, leaving seven pieces of artillery and his dead and a large amount of stores and ammunition. Lieut. H. W. Stiel, Corps of Engineers, accompanied Capt. Fowler and rendered valuable assistance in the movement of the company. I telegraphed to Maj. Gen. MacArthur that Capt. Fowler was in Mangatarem and he ordered Col. Bell, with the 36th Inf., to that place. Capt. Fowler joined Col. Bell and they marched upon the enemy, who had, after retiring from Mangatarem, taken position in the Zambales Mountains, and attacked him on Nov. 28 and entirely dispersed his force, capturing all his artillery, 14 pieces, his arsenal, stores, etc. Capt. Fowler then returned to San Fabian, marching via Dagupan.

In addition to the combats and movements reported, the command has performed arduous labor in unloading ships off San Fabian, more than 200,000 rations having been handled, depots established and all the troops of the commands operating in this part of Luzon supplied. This month has been one of ceaseless activity for the command. All the instructions of the Department Commander have been successfully carried out, the enemy thoroughly defeated in every combat and his routed forces prevented from retreating to the mountains in the north to carry on guerrilla warfare. The command has killed and wounded more than 500 of the insurgents. I have sent one-half of the command north to support Brig. Gen. Young and have handled all supplies for troops operating north and east of Dagupan, troops, ammunition and supplies having been sent as far north as Vigan. Lists of killed and wounded have, as heretofore, been forwarded.

Much arduous labor in road and bridge building has been performed by the detachment of engineers under Lieut. Cheney, and invaluable service has been rendered by Lieut. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, and his detachment in construction of lines of telegraph from San Fabian north, east and south. I particularly mention the gallant and efficient services of the 33d Inf., U. S. Vols. The accuracy of their fire makes this one of the most formidable regiments in the service. Col. William H. Bisbee, 13th Inf., has rendered efficient service with his regiment, which has been marching the greater part of the time since landing at San Fabian. I desire to mention the gallant conduct in action of Col. L. R. Hare, Lieut. Col. Brereton and Maj. P. G. March, Maj. John A. Logan and Capt. John F. Green, 33d Inf., U. S. Vols. Maj. Logan was conspicuous for gallant conduct, and his death comes as a personal bereavement to the many in his command who knew him well. Valuable service has been rendered during the month by Maj. George F. Shields, Brigade Surgeon; Capt. F. R. Day, 3d Inf., A. A. Q. M.; Capt. Chas. B. Howland, 28th Inf., Aide-de-Camp; Lieut. M. F. Smith, 20th Inf., Acting Aide-de-Camp; Lieut. L. H. Bash, 13th Inf., A. C. S., and Lieut. John W. Healey, 33d Inf., U. S. Vols., A. A. G. The action of Capt. Godfrey H. Fowler, 33d Inf., and Lieut. Stickle, Corps of Engineers, was gallant and of excellent service.

The co-operation of the Navy has been most gratifying, not only in assisting in our landing and by the fire of guns upon the enemy's works, but also by much arduous labor in aiding in landing stores through the surf upon the coast of Lingayen Gulf. The following ships participated in the operations, and I am indebted for their action: Cruiser Princeton, Comdr. Henry Knox; cruiser Bennington, Comdr. C. H. Arnold; cruiser Helena, Comdr. E. K. Moore; cruiser Manilla, Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Nazro; gunboat Callao, Lieut. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan; gunboat Samar, Ensign H. C. Mastin. Much assistance was also given by Capt. Wilde, commanding the U. S. battleship Oregon, which came into the Gulf about the 9th inst. Very respectfully,

LOYD WHEATON,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., Commanding.

SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.

Lieut. H. R. Perry, 7th Inf., Inspector of Small Arms, Department of Texas, in his annual report of target firing for 1899, among other things, says: No sharpshooter qualified with a percentage of 80 for those firing with the carbine, or 85 for those firing with the rifle. None of the organizations serving within the Department had company or combined field practice, for the reason that suitable grounds could not be secured near the posts and it was impracticable to go any distance owing to the small number of troops stationed at the various posts, and the numerous other duties devolving upon them during that time. Of the eight posts in the Department, three (not including Fort San Jacinto, an artillery post) are required to lease land for target practice. The land which in former years had been leased for this purpose, near Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and which is situated about eighteen miles from the post, necessitating the camping of the organizations thereon for the purpose of target practice, was, after a careful inspection by the Chief Surgeon of the Department, pronounced unfit for occupation by troops, owing to the insufficient and poor water supply and to the unhealthy condition of the place. The low figure of merit is due, in a great measure, to the large number of recruits, and to the fact that none of the organizations had more than one officer for duty.

A cablegram from Madrid states that a great sensation occurred there Feb. 6 when Count Almenas insisted that the responsibility should be brought home to those to whom Spain's defeats in the Spanish-American War were due, and asked in the Senate if it were true that a conspiracy existed among the Generals to prevent this. Lieut. Gen. Ascarra, Minister of War, replied that such an attitude did not exist. He protested against "the campaign against the prestige of the Army." Count Almenas retorted: "I am not satisfied with these declarations." The President of the Senate, Capt. Gen. Martinez de Campos, called him to order, and Count Almenas replied: "There were unworthy Generals, as there was an infamous government, who led Spain to dishonor." A great uproar ensued, amid which the President called upon Count Almenas to withdraw his statement. The Count refused.

Press dispatches state that Capt. Borden and Mac Donald, of the 26th Inf., are to be tried in Manila by courtmartial on charges growing out of the execution of a bandit.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
Commanding Army.—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

CIR. 221 PAYMR. GEN. OFFICE, JAN. 13, 1900.
Publishes the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury:

No. 87. Mileage. Officer joining an expeditionary force is not traveling on duty without troops within the meaning of the mileage laws and is not entitled to mileage, as his orders are of the same import as those directing the expedition. (We omit the text.)

OIR. 5, DEPT. EAST, FEB. 3, 1900.
The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

By command of Maj. Gen. Merritt:
T. BENTLEY MOTT, A. A. G.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., JAN. 30, 1900.
The Commanding Officer, Fort Dupont, Delaware. (Through H. Q. Dept. of the East.)

Sir: Referring to your letter of Sept. 10th last, in which you enquire whether troops in garrison in the United States are required to draw full dress uniforms, which requirement was suspended during the war with Spain (Cir. 28, 1898), I have the honor to inform you that the same having been laid before the Major General Commanding the Army, he has recommended that dress uniforms be issued to all artillery troops stationed in the United States, and the same has been approved by the Secretary of War. Very respectfully,
JOHN A. JOHNSTON, A. A. G.

G. O. 69, DEPT. P. and 8TH CORPS, DEC. 28, 1899.
Authorizes the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments of the Army to sell to the Civil Postal Department for cash at purchase price, with 10 per cent. added for cost of transportation, such supplies as it may require in the transaction of its public business at the different postal stations which it occupies.

G. O. 71, DEPT. P. and 8TH CORPS, DEC. 29, 1899.
The troops of the provinces of Northwestern Luzon of which Brig. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. V., is Military Governor, will constitute a separate brigade of troops within the meaning of the 73d Article of War, and its Commanding General is vested with all the powers of a division or department commander in so far as authority connected with general courts martial is concerned.

By command of Maj. Gen. Otis:
THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 74, MILITARY GOVERNOR, P. I., DEC. 29, 1899.
Lieut. George F. Cooper, U. S. N., announced as Superintendent of the Nautical School for the Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I., vice Lieut. Comdr. V. L. Gottman, U. S. N., relieved in consequence of orders from the Naval Department involving change of station.

By command of Maj. Gen. Otis:
THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 75, MILITARY GOVERNOR, P. I., DEC. 31, 1899.
The following appointments made by the Military Governor of Northwestern Luzon are confirmed: Capt. H. L. Ripley, Adjutant 3d Cav., Collector of Customs at the port of San Fernando, P. I.; Capt. E. S. Shields, 33d Vol. Inf., Collector of Customs at the port of Vigan, P. I.; 1st Lieut. O. B. Meyer, 3d Cav., Collector of Customs at the port of Laoag, P. I.

These officers will also perform the duties of Captains of the Ports where respectively stationed, and will also perform the duties of Collectors of Internal Revenue until other arrangements are effected.

By command of Maj. Gen. Otis:
THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 1, MILITARY GOVERNOR, P. I., JAN. 2, 1900.
The Court of First Instance of the Province of Pangasinan is hereby established at Dagupan, P. I., with the same rank, attributes and connection with the Supreme Court of these islands as the Courts of First Instance of the City of Manila. The following appointments are announced: Judge, D. Ambrosio Riankares Bautista; District Attorney, D. Fernando Grey.

By command of Maj. Gen. Otis:
THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 2, DEPT. P. and 8TH CORPS, JAN. 3, 1900.
For the purpose of enforcing discipline through general court martial proceedings, together with appropriate action to be taken to that end, the troops in the command of Col. Charles C. Hood, 16th Inf., in Northern Luzon, are attached to the 2d Division, 8th Army Corps.

By command of Maj. Gen. Otis:
THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 3, DEPT. P. and 8TH CORPS, JAN. 4, 1900.
Maj. Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. V., is relieved from the command of the Military District of Mindanao and Jolo, and assigned to the command of the 1st Division, 8th Army Corps.

By command of Maj. Gen. Otis:
THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 11, DEPT. OF PUERTO RICO, JAN. 19, 1900.
G. O. No. 2, Department Puerto Rico, is so modified as to appoint 1st Lieut. John T. Haines, 5th U. S. Cav., Disbursing Officer, Census Department of Guayama, vice 2d Lieut. Hubert L. Wignore, 5th U. S. Cav., relieved.

By command of Brig. Gen. Davis:
W. P. HALL, A. A. G.

G. O. 12, DEPT. OF PUERTO RICO, JAN. 20, 1900.
Relates to samples of ball cartridges made at each of the following manufacturing, viz: 1. The Frankford Arsenal. 2. Winchester Repeating Arms Co. 3. Union Metallic Cartridge Co. 4. U. S. Cartridge Co. (Lowell). The samples should, it is directed, all be sent to the O. O., Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., for the contemplated tests and investigations.

G. O. 14, DEPT. OF PUERTO RICO, JAN. 22, 1900.
Directs that reports of small arms practice and all Annual Range Officers' Reports for the target season of 1899, not yet submitted, be forwarded to these headquarters without further delay, and also that the practice for 1900 be completed at the earliest practicable date.

G. O. 4, D. S. and P. P., JAN. 22, 1900.
By direction of the President of the United States, as announced in G. O. No. 1, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Jan. 3, 1900, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe.

SAMUEL M. WHITSIDE, Colonel, 10th U. S. Cav.

G. O. 5, D. S. and P. P., JAN. 23, 1900.
1st Lieut. James G. Harbord, 10th Cav., is announced as Acting Aide-de-Camp to the Department Commander.

By order of Col. Whitside:
GEO. ANDREWS, A. A. G.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF TEXAS, JAN. 27, 1900.
Publishes the report of the Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department, for the target year of 1899.

G. O. 4, DEPT. EAST, FEB. 7, 1900.
Publishes instructions concerning the arrangements and ceremonies attending the funeral of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U. S. V., which are given elsewhere.

G. O. 2. D. MATANZAS, JAN. 31.

1. 1st Lieut. James H. Reeves, 2d Cav., is announced as A. D. C. to the Commanding General.
2. 1st Lieut. James H. Reeves, 2d Cav., A. D. C., is announced as Acting Ordnance Officer and Inspector of Small Arms Practice for the Department, vice 1st Lieut. Alga P. Berry, 10th Inf., hereby relieved from those duties.
By command of Brig. Gen. Wilson:
E. ST. J. GREBLE, A. G.

S. O. H. Q. A., FEB. 8, 1900.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet at Sullivan's Island for examination of officers ordered before it: Detail: Col. Wallace F. Randolph, 1st Art.; Maj. Edward T. Comery, Surgeon; Capt. Henry W. Hubbell and David Price, 1st Art.; A. Surg. Francis A. Holliday, and Capt. John L. Chamberlain, 1st Art. Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, 5th Inf., is ordered to report before the board for examination.
1st Lieut. Charles S. Fowler is detailed Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Bingham school, Asheville, 2d Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock, 1st Cav., to Fort Robinson.

Maj. Noble H. Creager, Q. M., U. S. V., to New York city and report to Maj. Francis B. Jones, Q. M., for duty as Q. M. and Comy. the transport McClellan, to relieve Capt. Charles T. Baker, who will report to Maj. Francis B. Jones for duty as Q. M. and Comy. on the transport Sumner.

The leave granted Capt. John C. F. Tillson, 14th Inf., is extended one month.

1st Lieut. George Montgomery, O. D., will make visits from Baltimore to Rock Point, Md., on business pertaining to erection of six-inch disappearing carriages.

A board of officers of Ordnance Department, to consist of Maj. John H. Greer, Capt. Orin B. Mitcham and Capt. Golden L. H. Ruggles, is appointed to meet at Frankford Arsenal, and afterwards at National Armory, Springfield, and other places on the Atlantic Coast as expedient for conducting experiments with small arms and ammunition.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Monroe C. Keith, 23d Inf., and Capt. Lucius L. Durfee, 17th Inf., is further extended one month.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Gilbert S. Carpenter, U. S. A., having been retired, will proceed from Iloilo, Island of Panay, to Manila, thence by transport to San Francisco, Cal. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Dec. 27.)

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U. S. V., will proceed to Bautista, Luzon, and having been assigned to the 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Dec. 27.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. G. W. Povey, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is relieved from duty as Q. M. of the Lennox, to take effect upon arrival of that transport at Aparri, Luzon, where will report to Col. Charles C. Hood, 16th Inf., for duty as Chief Q. M. of his command. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Dec. 24.)

Capt. S. G. Orr, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Pangu, Luzon, for duty with 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 8th Corps, as Q. M. of that brigade, relieving Capt. Isaac W. Little, A. Q. M., U. S. A., who will proceed to Manila for duty temporarily as his assistant and in charge of the construction of the U. S. Government cold storage and ice plant. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Dec. 24.)

Capt. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., A. Q. M., U. S. V., will report in person to Maj. Oscar F. Long, Q. M., U. S. V., general superintendent Army transport service, San Francisco, Cal., for duty as Q. M. and A. C. S. on the transport Thomas, to relieve Maj. John M. Carson, Jr., Q. M., U. S. V., who will proceed to Washington, D. C., for duty in office of Q. M. Gen. (W. D., Feb. 2.)

The resignation by Capt. Robert Sewell, A. Q. M., U. S. A., of his commission as 1st Lieutenant of Cavalry (1st regiment), only, has been accepted to take effect Dec. 13, 1899. (W. D., Feb. 5.)

Maj. Edgar B. Robertson, Q. M., U. S. V., having been promoted to the rank of Major of Infantry, to date from Jan. 12, 1900, and having been assigned to the 15th Inf., is honorably discharged as Major and Quartermaster, U. S. V., only. Maj. Robertson will remain temporarily on his present duty. (W. D., Feb. 5.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Marion M. McMillin, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is extended one month. (W. D., Feb. 5.)

Capt. William E. Horton, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to El Deposito, and report to the Commanding General, 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps, for duty as Q. M. of that brigade, relieving Capt. A. S. Bickham, A. Q. M., U. S. V., who will proceed to Manila for duty as Q. M. and Commissary of the Senator. (D. P. and 8th C., Dec. 28.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Comy. Sergt. E. E. Lear, U. S. A., recently arrived, will proceed to Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Dec. 26.)

Comy. Sergt. Oscar Ralk will be sent to Fort Bliss, Texas, on Feb. 14. (W. D., Feb. 2.)

The following transfers are made: Commissary Sergt. Michael E. Murray, U. S. A., transport Ingalls, Havana, Cuba, to Fort Hamilton, New York; Commissary Sergt. Adolph Semler, Fort Wayne, Mich., to Fort Snelling, Minn. (W. D., Feb. 5.)

Maj. James N. Allison, C. S., from Vancouver Barracks to Seattle, Wash., for consultation with Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, commanding the Dept. of Alaska, concerning the requirements of the troops in that Department. (W. D., Feb. 7.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sick leave for three months, to take effect upon his arrival in the U. S., is granted Maj. William D. Crosby, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Dec. 24.)

The following changes and assignments of Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., are announced: Wiley L. Athey, to Angeles, for duty, relieving Burk L. Johnson, who will proceed to Manila for duty; Henry Pick and John Farling will proceed to Santa Cruz and Iba, Zambales Province, and report in person to the respective commanding officers of the two battalions of 25th Inf. stationed at those places; James Mitchell, on duty at San Isidro, will proceed to San Miguel de Mayumo, for hospital service. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Dec. 24.)

A. Surg. E. P. Howell, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., U. S. troops, on the City of Peking, for duty during the voyage to San Francisco, Cal. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Dec. 26.)

The following changes and assignments of Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., are announced: George S. Driver, from duty with the 3d Cav. and at the base hospital at Dagupan, and will report at Brigade Hospital, Vigan, for duty; Arthur D. Prentice will proceed to Camp Alva and report to the C. O., 11th Cav., for duty, relieving Fred F. Sprague, who will proceed to Manila for duty; James B. Pascoe will proceed to Candaba and report to the C. O., 22d Inf., for duty, relieving Joseph G. Reifsnider, who will proceed to Manila for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Dec. 26.)

The following named officers having arrived on the St. Paul will report as indicated: 1st Lieut. Clarence B. Millhoff, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., to the Chief Surgeon; Capt. W. C. Bennett, 16th U. S. Inf., to his regimental commander, Aparri, Luzon. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Dec. 27.)

Hosp. Stwd. Fred L. Pattison, U. S. A., will report at Moro Castle, for duty. (D. S. and P. P., Jan. 11.)

A. Surg. W. F. Davidson, U. S. A., will proceed to Songo, via Santiago de Cuba, for duty. (D. S. and P. P., Jan. 12.)

A. Surg. S. H. Wadhams is relieved from duty at San Juan, P. R., and will proceed to Humacao, P. R., relieving 1st Lieut. F. F. Russell, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., who will proceed to San Juan, P. R., for duty. (D. P. R., Jan. 23.)

Maj. Orlando Ducker, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., will in addition to his duties as commanding Las Animas Hospital, assume those of Medical Inspector of the Department of Charities and Hospitals. (D. H., Jan. 24.)

Maj. Orlando Ducker, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., will make at least once each month an inspection of all the hospitals, asylums and charitable institutions within the limits of the Dept. of Havana. (Gov., Havana, Jan. 25.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Burton H. Hardenbrook will report to the C. O., Santa Clara Battery, for duty. (D. H., Jan. 26.)

Maj. A. H. Appel, Surg., is appointed post treasurer. (Jackson Barracks, Jan. 31.)

A. Surg. D. J. Johnson will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks for duty. (Fort Warren, Jan. 31.)

A. Surg. Ira Ayer, U. S. A., from duty on the transport Wright at once, and he will proceed on the transport McClellan from Santiago, Cuba, to New York city. (W. D., Feb. 2.)
The retirement from active service Feb. 2, 1900, of Maj. Curtis E. Munn, Surg., U. S. A., by operation of law, is announced. (W. D., Feb. 2.)

Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surg. Gen., U. S. A., will proceed by transport to San Francisco, Cal., with permission to delay two months en route. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Dec. 30.)

A. Surg. John P. Kelly, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty on a Government transport. (W. D., Feb. 3.)

Maj. H. P. Hoyt, Surg., U. S. V., will proceed to Angeles, Luzon, and report to C. O., 2d Brigade, 2d Division, for duty, relieving Maj. Lewis Balch, Surg., who will proceed to Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Dec. 27.)

Hospital Steward Joseph Melser will be sent to Fort Baker, Cal., for temporary duty. (D. Cal., Jan. 31.)

Maj. Robert J. Gibson, Surgeon, U. S. A., is assigned to duty as Sanitary Inspector Department of California, with station in San Francisco, vice Capt. William O. Owen, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., relieved. (D. Cal., Jan. 31.)

A. Surg. Walter J. Black, U. S. A., is assigned for duty with troops on the transport Leelanaw, during the voyage to Manila. (D. Cal., Jan. 31.)

A. Surg. C. J. Fitzgerald, U. S. A., A. A. Surg. A. Pond, U. S. A.; Hospital Steward J. C. Blake and Acting Hospital Steward N. Metzger will report for temporary duty at the General Hospital, Presidio, Cal., awaiting return transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Feb. 1.)

1st Lieut. Jere B. Clayton, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., is assigned to duty at Fort Mason, California. (D. Cal., Feb. 5.)

A. Surg. Frank Du Bois, U. S. A., is assigned to duty with troops on the transport Conemaugh, during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Jan. 31.)

A. Surg. Evan P. Howell, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Duchesne, Utah, for duty, to relieve A. Surg. William O. Davies, U. S. A., who will proceed to San Francisco, for duty with troops going to the Philippines. (W. D., Feb. 5.)

Acting Hospital Steward Thomas J. McBurney will be sent to the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D. C., to conduct detachment of men to San Francisco, and from there to Manila. (W. D., Feb. 5.)

A. Surg. Jesse W. Lazear, U. S. A., will proceed to Tampa, Fla. (W. D., Feb. 5.)

A. Surg. Jesse W. Lazear, U. S. A., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty at Columbia Barracks. (W. D., Feb. 5.)

Maj. James H. Hyssell, Surgeon, U. S. V., will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, for duty as medical supply officer, to relieve Maj. Frederick J. Combe, Surgeon, U. S. V., who will proceed to New York City for further orders. (W. D., Feb. 5.)

1st Lieut. Carl R. Darnall, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., will proceed to Governors Island, New York City, for duty with recruits going to Manila, Philippine Islands, on the U. S. transport Sumner. (W. D., Feb. 5.)

A. Surg. Bat Smith, U. S. A., will proceed to New York City for temporary duty. (W. D., Feb. 5.)

A. Surg. Bat Smith, U. S. A., will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, for duty. (W. D., Feb. 5.)

A. Surg. Charles A. Cattermole, U. S. A., is relieved from duty with the 20th Inf., and will report at 1st Reserve Hospital, relieving A. Surg. Charles F. Brownlee, U. S. A., who will report on City of Peking, for duty on board that vessel on her voyage to the United States and return. (D. P. and 8th C., Dec. 28.)

Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. J. B. Clayton, Surg., U. S. A. (D. P. and 8th C., Dec. 28.)

The following changes and assignments of Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., are announced: Thomas S. Lowe, to report to C. O., 6th Art., for duty, relieving Elbert E. Persons, who will report to the 4th U. S. Cav., Passay, for duty, relieving C. N. Barney, who will proceed to San Miguel de Mayumo for duty; William H. Tukey and O. W. Woods will proceed to Iloilo, Island of Panay, for duty; James B. Hallwood will report to the Surgeon in Charge, Santa Mesa Hospital, for duty; Herbert F. Thornburg will report to C. O., 25th Inf., Malabacat, for duty, relieving William J. Raynor, who will report at Convalescent Hospital, Corregidor Island, for duty; J. C. Garlington will report to the Surgeon in Charge, 1st Reserve Hospital, Manila; Elwin W. Ames will report to the Surgeon in Charge, 2d Reserve Hospital, for duty; A. W. Morse and Charles H. Stearns will proceed to Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, for duty; J. C. Le Hardy will report to the Surgeon in Charge, 1st Reserve Hospital, for duty; Arlington Pond and Charles J. Fitzgerald will report to the C. O., U. S. troops, U. S. A. Senator, for duty on that vessel on her voyage to the United States and return; H. W. Elliot will report in person to the C. O., 3d Cav., Vigan, for duty, relieving James W. Van Deusen, who will report to Brigade or Field Hospital, Vigan, for duty; John C. Orr will report in person at Subig, for duty at that place; L. A. Molony will report at 1st Reserve Hospital for duty; W. J. Boyd will report in person to the C. O., 40th Inf., Manila, for duty. (D. P. and 8th C., Dec. 28.)

The following changes and assignments of commissioned officers are announced, upon recommendation of the Chief Surgeon: 1st Lieut. Clarence B. Millhoff, A. Surg., U. S. A., will report in person to the C. O., 17th Inf., Bautista, for duty, relieving Capt. Charles E. B. Flagg, A. Surg., U. S. A., who will report at the Base Hospital, Dagupan, and assume command thereof; 1st Lieut. J. S. Wilson, A. Surg., U. S. A., is relieved from duty with the 4th Cav., and will report in person to the C. O., 9th Inf., Tiarac, relieving 1st Lieut. E. W. Pinkham, A. Surg., who will report in person to the Provost Marshal General, Manila, for duty with military prisoners and the 6th Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Marrow, A. Surg., will report in person to the C. O., Jolo, Island of Jolo, for duty thereat; Capt. Robert P. Robins, A. Surg., U. S. V., will report to the C. O., 47th Inf., San Pedro Macati, for duty. (D. P. and 8th C., Dec. 28.)

Leave for twenty days is granted A. Surg. Marion O. Fulcher. (D. E., Feb. 8.)

A. Surg. Meyer Herman, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with troops going to the Philippines. (W. D., Feb. 6.)

A. Surg. Edwin C. Shattuck, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with troops going to the Philippine Islands. (W. D., Feb. 6.)

A. Surg. George E. Means, U. S. A., will proceed from Wellford, S. C., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with troops going to the Philippine Islands. (W. D., Feb. 6.)

A. Surg. Aubrey F. Higgins, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (W. D., Feb. 6.)

The following named Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with troops going to the Philippine Islands: Robert A. Anderson and Gordon B. Meldrum. (W. D., Feb. 6.)

A. Surg. Edward A. Southall, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco for duty at the General Hospital, Presidio. (W. D., Feb. 6.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. John R. Lynch, Addl. Paymr., will proceed to Santiago de Cuba for duty. (D. Cuba, Jan. 24.)

Maj. William R. Graham, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to New York city, N. Y., for further orders. (D. Cuba, Jan. 25.)

Maj. Jerome A. Watrous, Chief Paymr., Dept. of Columbia, will pay the troops at Vancouver Barracks and Fort Canby, Wash., and Fort Stevens, Ore., and by check at Forts Walla Walla, V. right, Elagier and Casey, Wash.; Boise Barracks and Fort Sherman, Idaho; camp in the field in Coeur d'Alene District, Idaho; Skagway, Wrangell and Fort Valdes, Alaska. (D. Columbia, Jan. 26.)

The troops in the Dept. of Havana will be paid for the muster of Jan. 31, 1900, by Maj. H. M. Lord, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., Chief Paymaster, Dept. of Havana. (D. H., Jan. 25.)

Leave of absence until Feb. 25 is granted Maj. B. B. Ray, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V. (D. Cal., Feb. 2.)

Maj. Alfred S. Frost, Paymaster, U. S. A., is directed to report to Col. Thomas F. Barr, Assistant Judge Advocate General, U. S. A., president of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Chicago, Ill., for examination. (W. D., Feb. 5.)

Maj. William R. Graham from New York city, N. Y., to San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., Feb. 7.)

Maj. William R. Graham, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (W. D., Feb. 6.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Charles S. Smith, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., will proceed to the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., on business pertaining to the manufacture of cannon. (W. D., Feb. 3.)

Ord. Sergt. Edward O'Beirne will take charge of signal property at post. (Fort Warren, Mass., Feb. 5.)

Capt. Charles H. Clark, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Flagler, Washington, on business pertaining to the examination of two 12-inch rifles reported to have received injuries in mounting in their emplacements. (W. D., Feb. 6.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The leave granted Capt. Eugene W. Van C. Lucas, C. E., U. S. A., is extended seven days. (W. D., Feb. 5.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, U. S. A., will report to the Provost Marshal General, Manila, for duty with the 20th Inf., Bilid military police and the police stations of this city and to Chaplain Walter Marvine, U. S. A., for duty as assistant in supervising the identification of the dead and preparation of the bodies for burial, relieving Chaplain Charles W. Freeland, U. S. A., who will report to the Provost Marshal General, Manila, for duty. (D. P. and 8th C., Dec. 28.)

2D CAVALRY—COL. HENRY E. NOYES.

1st Lieut. James H. Reeves, 2d Cav., will report for assignment to such duty as the Department commander may direct. He will take station in the city of Matanzas. (D. M. and S. C., Jan. 31.)

7TH CAVALRY—COL. THEODORE A. BALDWIN.

The leave granted Lieut. Wm. T. Littebrant, 7th Cav., is extended three days. (D. Cuba, Jan. 24.)

8TH CAVALRY—COL. WIRT DAVIS.

Capt. Charles M. O'Connor, 8th Cav., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Riley, Kan., vice Capt. Henry P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav., relieved. (W. D., Feb. 5.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of 10 days, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry B. Dixon, 8th Cav., Fort Riley, Kan. (D. M., Jan. 30.)

9TH CAVALRY—COL. THOMAS MCGREGOR.

Maj. Albert E. Woodson, 9th Cav., is assigned to station at Fort Grant, Ariz. (D. Colo., Jan. 29.)

2d Lieut. George V. H. Moseley, 9th Cav., will proceed to his proper station, Fort Grant, Ariz., for duty. (D. T., Jan. 29.)

10TH CAVALRY—COL. SAMUEL M. WHITSIDE.

Lieut. Col. Francis Moore, 10th U. S. Cav., will proceed to Mansanillo, Cuba, and take station. (D. S. and P. P., Jan. 25.)

Maj. Clarence A. Stedman, 10th Cav., will proceed to Holguin, Cuba, and take station. (D. S. and P. P., Jan. 25.)

2d Lieut. Thomas A. Roberts, 10th Cav., will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty at Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, to relieve 2d Lieut. George V. H. Moseley, 9th Cav. (D. T., Jan. 29.)

11TH CAVALRY—COL. JAMES LOCKETT.

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. Edward L. King, 11th Cav., U. S. V. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Dec. 27.)

Capt. E. L. King, 11th Cav., U. S. V., is relieved from duty as A. D. C. to the late Maj. Gen. H. W. Lawton, U. S. V., and, upon expiration of his leave, will report to his regimental commander for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Dec. 30.)

Lieut. Col. C. G. Starr, 11th Cav., will proceed to Camp Alva for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Dec. 30.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COL. WALLACE F. RANDOLPH.

1st Lieut. J. T. Martin, 1st Art., is detailed Acting Adjutant. (Fort Barrancas, Jan. 29.)

Capt. E. M. Weaver, 1st Art., will return to his proper station, Fort San Jacinto, Texas. (D. T., Jan. 29.)

1st Lieut. H. E. Smith, 1st Art., will proceed to Tampa on public business. (Edmont Key, Feb. 2.)

2d Lieut. C. H. Whipple, Jr., 1st Art., is appointed Exchange Officer. (Jackson Barracks, Jan. 31.)

2D ARTILLERY—COL. WILLIAM L. HASKIN.

Leave for 30 days is granted 2d Lieut. Lawrence C. Brown, 2d Art. (D. E., Feb. 7.)

3D ARTILLERY—COL. JACOB B. RAWLES.

1st Lieut. Eugene T. Wilson, 3d Art., aid, will accompany Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. V., designated to escort the remains of the late Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U. S. V., to Washington, D. C., and then rejoin his station in San Francisco. (D. Cal., Jan. 31.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Samuel A. Kephart, 4th Art., is further extended two months. (W. D., Feb. 2.)

2d Lieut. W. S. Volkmar, 4th Art., is designated Adjutant of 2d Battalion of artillery at funeral of Maj. Gen. Lawton. (Fort McHenry, Jan. 31.)

2d Lieut. H. B. Farrar, 4th Art., is appointed Signal Officer. (Fort Dupont, Feb. 3.)

2d Lieut. H. J. Hatch, 4th Art., is detailed in charge of post school. (Fort Warren, Mass., Feb. 1.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COL. JOHN I. RODGERS.

Capt. W. P. Newcomb, 5th Art., is detailed Acting Adjutant during the temporary disability of Capt. Thomas Ridgway, Adjt. (Fort Hamilton, Feb. 1.)

Corps. Thomas Leary, H.; J. J. Lynch, B. and A. D. Thomas, K, 5th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

6TH ARTILLERY—COL. EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

Capt. George E. Sage, 6th Art., to report at San Francisco, Cal., for examination for retirement. (W. D., Feb. 7.)

Capt. George E. Sage, 6th Art., is ordered to report to Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. V., president of the Army Retiring Board at San Francisco, Cal., for examination. (W. D., Feb. 6.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COL. HENRY C. HASBROUCK.

1st Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, 7th Art., A. D. C., will proceed to Washington and report to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt for duty in connection with the funeral of the late Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton. (D. E., Feb. 5.)

Corpl. A. Klein, band, 7th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

1ST INFANTRY—COL. ABRAHAM A. HARBACH.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Harry H. Tebbetts, 1st Inf., is extended four days. (W. D., Feb. 5.)

Lieut. Col. Charles A. Dempsey, 1st Inf., will, upon the expiration of his present leave, proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty. (W. D., Feb. 6.)

2D INFANTRY—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

Capt. William E. P. French, 2d Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from Feb. 2, 1900, is announced. (W. D., Feb. 2.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William J. Lutz, 2d Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Feb. 2.)

The battalion of the 2d Inf., 10 officers and 243 enlisted men, will proceed to Washington, D. C., as at to arrive there at daylight on Feb. 9, for the purpose of participating in the funeral ceremonies of the late Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U. S. V. (D. L., Feb. 3.)

Capt. William R. Abercrombie, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Walter C. Babcock, 8th Cav., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., for the purpose of arranging for the continuance of the work of the construction of the military road from Fort Valdes to Eagle City, Alaska. (W. D., Feb. 5.)

3D INFANTRY—COLONEL J. H. PAGE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Ralph R. Stogsdall, 3d Inf., is extended 23 days. (D. E., Feb. 3.)

2d Lieut. B. Sharp, 3d Inf., is detailed member of post council. (Fort Schuyler, Feb. 2.)

4TH INFANTRY—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.

2d Lieut. A. W. Brown, 4th Inf., is attached to Co. L, 15th Inf. (Fort Columbus, Feb. 6.)

5TH INFANTRY—COL. RICHARD COMBA.

1st Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, 5th Inf., is, in addition to his other duties, detailed as Inspector of Small Arms Practice, relieving 2d Lieut. Matthew E. Hanna, 2d U. S. Cav., A. D. C., of the duties of that office. (D. S. and P. P., Jan. 10.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George F. Baltzell, 5th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Feb. 6.)

6TH INFANTRY—COL. CHARLES W. MINER.

2d Lieut. Frank A. Awi, 6th Inf., having reported, is temporarily assigned to duty for instruction at Fort Columbus. (D. E., Feb. 3.)

2d Lieut. F. A. Awi, 6th Inf., is attached to Co. M, 15th Inf. (Fort Columbus, Feb. 6.)

7TH INFANTRY—COLONEL LOYD WHEATON.

2d Lieut. William O. Smith, 7th Inf., is detailed as member of the Board of Officers at Fort McPherson, Ga., to report upon loss of certain Quartermaster supplies for which Mr. K. J. Harrison, late Captain, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf., is responsible, vice 2d Lieut. Lawrence C. Brown, 2d Art., relieved, on account of change of station. (D. E., Feb. 6.)

The band and Co. H, 7th Inf., three officers and 130 enlisted men, will proceed to Youngstown, O., so as to arrive there early on the morning of Feb. 6, for the purpose of participating in the funeral ceremonies of the late Maj. John A. Logan, U. S. V. (D. L., Feb. 3.)

8TH INFANTRY—COL. GEORGE M. RANDALL.

Maj. J. F. Stretch, 8th Inf., will make, at least once each month, an inspection of all public schools within the limits of the Dept. of Havana. (Gov., Havana, Jan. 25.)

Maj. W. L. Pitcher, 8th Inf., Supervisor of Police, will make, at least once each month, an inspection of all prisons, police and stations of rural guards within the limits of the Dept. of Havana. (Gov., Havana, Jan. 25.)

1st Lieut. John R. Seyburn, 8th Inf., now at Columbia Barracks, Quemados, Cuba, will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Province of Havana and Pinar del Rio, for his instructions as to the time and place he will appear before a board of officers to examine him as to his fitness for promotion. (D. Cuba, Jan. 25.)

11TH INFANTRY—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

We have received a copy of a roster of non-commissioned officers of the 11th Inf., dated San Juan, Puerto Rico, Dec. 1, 1899, the headquarters of the regiment. The non-commissioned staff are: Sergt. Maj. Walter Weinberg, Q. M. Sergt. Ernest Wiedenhoff, Com. Sergt. Hugh Keenan, Sergt. Maj. 1st Bat., vacancy, Sergt. Maj. 2d Bat., Anders Persson, Sergt. Maj. 3d Bat., Joseph F. Reineke, The Chief Musician is Stephen Jellinek and the Drum Major is Rene Wilson. The ranking 1st Sergeant is John Sullivan, of Co. D, whose warrant dates from July 12, 1892. The ranking Sergeant is William Brown, of Co. E, whose warrant dates from June 1, 1892. Corporal Wesley Rogers, of Co. B, is Senior Corporal, his warrant dating from May 5, 1898. The aggregate number of company non-commissioned officers is 211, being divided as follows: 12 1st Sergeants, 62 Sergeants and 137 Corporals.

15TH INFANTRY—COL. EDWARD MOALE.

Corp. J. M. Livingstone, Co. D, 15th Inf., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Private F. Bohn, Co. K, 15th Inf., has been appointed Sergeant.

Private C. G. Van Doorn, Co. G, 15th Inf., has been appointed Sergeant.

17TH INFANTRY—COL. JACOB H. SMITH.

2d Lieut. Charles J. Nelson, 17th Inf., having reported, is temporarily assigned to duty for instruction at Fort Wood. (D. E., Feb. 5.)

1st Lieut. Arthur Cranston, 17th Inf., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty at that post for four months. (W. D., Feb. 7.)

18TH INFANTRY—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Brig. Gen. G. S. Carpenter, under date of Capiz, P. I., Dec. 18, 1899, headquarters 18th Inf., in G. O. 59, says: "The undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the 18th Inf. Having begun army life in this regiment, it is gratifying to finish as its Colonel. But this sentiment is little as compared with the warm attachment for its personnel, officers and men, formed by the stirring events shared in common during the campaign just closing. The actions at Jaro, Pavia and elsewhere, the marches and expeditions on this island, have stamped the regiment with the highest character for discipline and courage. I leave it with profound feeling of obligation and regard."

"G. S. CARPENTER, Brigadier General, U. S. A."

2d Lieut. William B. Baker, 18th Inf., is temporarily assigned to duty for instruction at Fort Schuyler until the departure of the transport Sumner for the Philippines. (D. E., Feb. 3.)

2d Lieut. Clarence K. La Motte, 18th Inf., having reported is temporarily assigned to duty for instruction at Fort Wood. (D. E., Feb. 3.)

19TH INFANTRY—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Boyle, 19th Inf., Acting Inspector General of the Department will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Grant and San Carlos, Ariz., and Fort Bayard, New Mexico, including United States General Hospital, for the purpose of making the annual inspection of those posts, returning to these headquarters via Santa Fe, New Mexico, and inspecting the National Cemetery at that city. (D. Colo., Jan. 30.)

Capt. Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., 19th Inf., is detailed to act as Quartermaster and Commissary Sergeant on the transport Comenagh. Upon his arrival in Manila he will report for instructions. (D. Cal., Jan. 31.)

20TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM S. MCCASKEY.

Leave of absence for six months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Capt. Henry B. Moon, 20th Inf. (W. D., Feb. 2.)

1st Lieut. G. H. Estes, Jr., 20th Inf., is detailed to act as Quartermaster and Commissary Sergeant on the transport Leelanaw. Lieut. Estes will, upon his arrival, report for instructions. (D. Cal., Jan. 31.)

21ST INFANTRY—COL. JACOB KLINE.

Capt. Lawrence J. Hearn, 21st Inf., having reported, is assigned to duty with the recruits at Fort Wood, and will report accordingly. (D. E., Feb. 2.)

Sick leave for two months, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Edgar T. Conley, 21st Inf. (D. P. and 8th C., Dec. 24.)

2d Lieut. Edmund S. Sayer, Jr., 21st Inf., having reported, is temporarily assigned to duty for instruction at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., until the departure of the transport Sumner for the Philippines. (D. E., Feb. 3.)

24TH INFANTRY—COL. HENRY B. FREEMAN.

Battalion Sergt. Maj. William R. Staff, 24th Inf., having accepted a commission as Captain in the 49th Inf., will be discharged the service of the United States, to date Sept. 13, 1899. (W. D., Feb. 3.)

29TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. EDW. E. HARDIN.

1st Lieut. William P. Screws, 29th Inf., U. S. V., will proceed to Manila for duty as Depot Commissary at Cavite. (D. P. and 8th C., Dec. 28.)

34TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. LYMAN W. V. KENNON.

1st Lieut. J. L. Bell, Assistant Surgeon, 34th Inf., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged. (W. D., Feb. 5.)

36TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. J. FRANKLIN BELL.

Sick leave for two months, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Ferguson, 36th Inf. (D. P. and 8th C., Dec. 29.)

37TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. ROBT. B. WALLACE.

Lieut. Col. Thomas R. Hamer, 37th Inf., U. S. V., is relieved from the duties imposed upon him by Par. I, G. O. No. 13, c. s., D. P. and 8th C., and will transfer the same to Col. Simon Snyder, 19th Inf., and then proceed to Manila for duty as Associate Justice of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. (D. P. and 8th C., Dec. 30.)

1st Lieut. E. T. Balch, 37th Inf., is relieved from duty with the Macabete Scouts, and will proceed to Los Banos, Luzon, for duty. (D. P. and 8th C., Dec. 28.)

39TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. ROBERT L. BULLARD.

Maj. Harry B. Mulford, 39th Inf., will proceed to Calamba for duty. (D. P. and 8th C., Dec. 30.)

40TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

2d Lieut. Davis C. Anderson, 40th Inf., will report to Maj. James Miller, 20th Inf., President of the Board, for examination to determine his fitness for appointment to the grade of 2d Lieutenant, U. S. A. (D. P. and 8th C., Dec. 30.)

2d Lieut. Davis C. Anderson, 40th Inf., having accepted an appointment as 2d Lieutenant of infantry, U. S. A., Feb. 4, 1900, is honorably discharged from the Volunteer service only, to take effect Feb. 3, 1900. (W. D., Feb. 6.)

47TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. WALTER HOWE.

Maj. Hugh D. Wise, 47th Inf., U. S. V., is relieved at headquarters 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, and will proceed to San Pedro Macati for duty with his regiment. (D. P. and 8th C., Dec. 24.)

Lieut. Col. Clarence R. Edwards, 47th Inf., U. S. V., and Capt. Robert Sewell, A. Q. M., U. S. A., having arrived in San Francisco with the remains of the late Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U. S. V., will accompany the remains to Washington, D. C. (D. Cal., Jan. 31.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered: Col. William S. McCaskey (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, 20th Inf.), to the 7th Inf., to date from Jan. 23, 1900, vice Crozier, retired.

Lieut. Col. Charles R. Paul (promoted from Major, 18th Inf.), to the 20th Inf., to date from Jan. 29, 1900, vice McCaskey, promoted. He will join his regiment.

Maj. Herbert S. Foster (promoted from Captain, 18th Inf.), to the 12th Inf., to date from Nov. 15, 1899, vice Gerlach, retired. He will join his regiment.

Maj. John C. Dent (promoted from Captain, 20th Inf.), to the 11th Inf., to date from Dec. 15, 1899, vice Davis, promoted. He will remain on duty with the 20th Inf. until further orders.

Maj. George K. McGunagle (promoted from Captain, 15th Inf.), to the 3d Inf., to date from Dec. 18, 1899, vice Baldwin, promoted.

Maj. Edgar B. Robertson (promoted from Captain, 20th Inf.), to the 15th Inf., to date from Jan. 12, 1900, vice Guthrie, deceased.

Maj. Charles A. Booth (promoted from Captain, 7th Inf.), to the 6th Inf., to date from Jan. 15, 1900, vice Crowell, retired. He will proceed to San Francisco for further orders.

Maj. George B. Walker (promoted from Captain, 11th Inf.), to the 18th Inf., to date from Jan. 29, 1900, vice Paul, promoted. He will join his regiment.

Capt. Harry H. Bandholtz (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 7th Inf.), to the 2d Inf., Co. C, to date from Nov. 15, 1899, vice Waring, retired. He will proceed upon the expiration of the leave granted him, to Governors Island, New York City, for further orders.

Capt. Henry T. Ferguson (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 13th Inf.), to the 18th Inf., Co. E, to date from Nov. 15, 1899, vice Foster, promoted. He will join his company.

Capt. Henry G. Leonard (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 14th Inf.), to the 4th Inf., Co. M, to date from Nov. 15, 1899, vice Hollis, deceased.

Capt. John H. Wholley (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 24th Inf.), to the 2d Inf., Co. B, to date from Nov. 20, 1899, vice Van Liew, dismissed the service.

Capt. Peter Murray (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 21st Inf.), to the 18th Inf., Co. C, to date from Nov. 25, 1899, vice Varvel, killed in action. He will join his company.

Capt. Paul A. Wolf (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 4th Inf.), to the 24th Inf., Co. G, to date from Dec. 2, 1899, vice Brereton, deceased. He will join his company.

Capt. Henry G. Lyon (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 24th Inf.), to the 22d Inf., Co. C, to date from Dec. 15, 1899, vice Keil, retired.

Capt. George D. Moore (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 23d Inf.), to the 20th Inf., Co. E, to date from Dec. 15, 1899, vice Dent, promoted. He will join his company.

Capt. Willie Ulline (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 12th Inf.), to the 15th Inf., Co. F, to date from Dec. 18, 1899, vice McGunagle, promoted.

Capt. Ernest B. Gose (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 13th Inf.), to the 24th Inf., Co. I, to date from Dec. 23, 1899, vice Brett, retired. He will join his company.

Capt. Charles C. Clark (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 5th Inf.), to the 20th Inf., Co. D, to date from Jan. 12, 1900, vice Robertson, promoted. He will remain on duty with the 5th Inf. until further orders.

Capt. Vernon A. Caldwell (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 25th Inf.), to the 7th Inf., Co. F, to date from Jan. 15, 1900, vice Booth, promoted. He will remain on duty with the 25th Inf. until further orders.

Capt. Edmund L. Butts (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 5th Inf.), to the 18th Inf., Co. H, to date from Jan. 15, 1900, vice Steele, deceased. He will report to the Commanding General, Department of the East, for duty until the departure of the transport Sumner for the Philippine Islands, when he will be assigned to duty with recruits on that transport, and upon his arrival at Manila will join his regiment. (D. D., Feb. 6.)

The following named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Jan. 1, 1900, are assigned to regiments, as hereinafter specified: 2d Lieut. Davis C. Anderson (appointed from 2d Lieutenant, 40th Inf., U. S. V.), to the 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert D. Carter, to the 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Douglas Potts (appointed from Corporal, Troop C, 4th Cav.), to the 18th Inf. (W. D., Feb. 6.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers, recently promoted, are made: Col. Wirt Davis (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, 8th Cav.), to the 3d Cav., to date from Jan. 10, 1900, vice Young, appointed Brigadier General, U. S. A.—he will proceed to New York City for further orders; Col. Camillo C. Carr (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, 5th Cav.), to the 4th Cav., to date from Jan. 23, 1900, vice Velez, retired—he will proceed to New York City, N. Y., for further orders; Lieut. Col. James M. Bell (promoted from Major, 1st Cav.), to the 5th Cav., to date from Jan. 10, 1900, vice Davis, promoted; Lieut. Col. Henry Jackson (promoted from Major, 3d Cav.), to the 5th Cav., to date from Jan. 23, 1900, vice Carr, promoted—for further orders; Maj. Samuel L. Woodward (promoted from Captain, 10th Cav.), to the 1st Cav., to date from Jan. 10, 1900, vice Bell, promoted; Maj. Henry P. Kingsbury (promoted from Captain, 6th Cav.), to the 3d Cav., to date from Jan. 23, 1900, vice Jackson, promoted—he will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and enter upon duty at that post; Capt. Robert E. L. Michie (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 2d Cav.), to the 10th Cav., Troop I, to date from Jan. 10, 1900, vice Woodward, promoted; Capt. George L. Bryan (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 1st Cav.), to the 6th Cav., Troop A, to date from Jan. 23, 1900, vice Kingsbury, promoted; 1st Lieut. Charles B. Drake (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 5th Cav.), to the 4th Cav., to date from Dec. 13, 1899, vice Slavens, appointed Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.—he will remain on duty with the 5th Cav. until further orders; 1st Lieut. Charles McK. Saltzman (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 1st Cav.), to the 9th Cav., Troop E, to date from Dec. 13, 1899, vice Williamson, appointed Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.—he will remain on duty with the 1st Cav. until May 5, 1900, when he will proceed to join his troop, unless he shall have effected a transfer to the 1st U. S. Cav. prior to that date. (W. D., Feb. 6.)

6. D. Read, Jr., 1st Lieut. Robert G. Paxton and Robert J. Fleming, 2d Lieut. Henry C. Whitehead and Alfred E. Kennington, 10th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Hugh LaT. Cavanaugh, 10th Cav., Judge Advocate. (D. S. and P. P., Jan. 19.)

At Madison Barracks, Feb. 6. Lieut. Col. Constant Williams, 15th Inf.; Capt. Henry R. Stiles, A. Surg.; Charles W. Abbott, Jr., 12th Inf., and Will T. May, 15th Inf., 1st Lieut. John K. Moore, 2d Lieut. Frank R. Hawkins and Harry C. Williams, 15th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Watkins, 15th Inf., Judge Advocate. (D. E., Feb. 2.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Adams, Detail: Capt. E. A. Marcus, Lieut. E. W. Hubbard and Lieut. F. E. Johnston, Judge Adv. (Fort Adams, Feb. 4.)

At Fort Slocum, N. Y., on Feb. 12. Detail: Maj. Leon A. Matlie, 14th Inf.; Capt. John V. White, 7th Art.; Richard C. Croxon, 23d Inf., and James B. Lindsay, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William A. Cavanaugh, 20th Inf., and Henry S. Wagner, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William K. Armstrong, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Joseph F. Gohn, 14th Inf., Judge Advocate. (D. E., Feb. 6.)

A G. C. M. at Santa Cristina Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba, Feb. 3, 1900. Detail: Lieut. Col. Sumner H. Lincoln, 10th Inf.; Capt. Alfred M. Fuller, 2d Cav.; Robert C. Van Vleet, 10th Inf.; James Bayles, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank Tompkins, 2d Cav.; Francis M. C. Usher, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. Evert H. Wilson, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George C. Saffarans 10th Inf.; J. A. (D. M. and S. C., Jan. 29.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Whipple Barracks, Arizona, on Feb. 2, for the purpose of making a thorough investigation into all the conditions bearing upon the question of the reoccupation of that post by a garrison of not less than one battalion of infantry and two troops of cavalry. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. W. H. Boyle, 19th Inf., A. I. G., and 1st Lieut. J. A. Ryan, 9th Cav., Aide de Camp. (D. Colo., Jan. 30.)

A board of officers were to meet at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., to report upon the qualifications of Corp. Thaddeus H. Templeton, Bat. 5th Art., for appointment as Electrician Sergeant. Detail: Capt. William H. Coffin, 1st Lieut. George G. Gately and 2d Lieut. Marcellus G. Spinks, 5th Art. (D. E., Feb. 6.)

A board to consist of Capt. H. C. Dames, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. W. S. McNair, 3rd Art., and 2d Lieut. R. P. Brower, 3d Art., will meet at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., to report upon the qualifications of Private William H. Shelby, Bat. E, 3d Art., for appointment as electrician sergeant. (D. Cal., Feb. 1.)

A board of officers, to consist of Capt. Charles Humphreys, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Archibald Campbell, 3d Art., is appointed to meet at San Diego Barracks, Cal., to examine into the qualifications of Corp. Henry P. Adams, Battery D, 3d Art., for appointment as electrician sergeant. (D. Cal., Feb. 1.)

A board of officers of the Corps of Engineers and of Architects, to consist of Lieut. Col. Charles J. Allen, C. E.; Maj. Thomas W. Symons, C. E.; Capt. David DuB. Gaillard, C. E.; Mr. Sanford White, Architect, and Mr. James G. Hill, Architect, will assemble in Washington, D. C., to report upon the relative merits of the plans submitted for a bridge to be constructed over the Potomac River at Washington, D. C., as a memorial to American patriotism. Lieut. Col. Charles J. Allen is designated as chairman of the Board. (W. D., Feb. 5.)

An Army Retiring Board is appointed to meet at Chicago, Ill., for the examination of officers. Detail: Col. Thomas F. Barr, Asst. Judge Adv. Gen., U. S. A.; Col. James G. C. Lee, Asst. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.; Col. Richard Comba, 6th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Albert Hartman, Dep. Surg. Gen., U. S. A.; Maj. George W. Adair, Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Edward Sigerfoos, 5th Inf., Recorder. (W. D., Feb. 5.)

Electrician Sergt. Eugene B. McDonald (appointed Jan. 29, 1900, from private, general service), now at Fort McHenry, Md., will report at Fort Carroll, Md., for duty. (W. D., Feb. 2.)

Electrician Sergt. E. B. McDonald will proceed to Fort Carroll, Md., for duty (Fort McHenry, Feb. 4.)

Elec. Sergt. Charles E. Pease (appointed Feb. 2, 1900, from Sergeant, Battery E, 3d Art.) is assigned to duty at Fort Mason, Cal. (W. D., Feb. 6.)

Electrician James M. Diale (appointed Feb. 2, 1900, from Q. M. Sergeant, Battery O, 3d Art.) will be sent to Alcatraz Island, Cal. (W. D., Feb. 6.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect Feb. 3: Col. Loyd Wheaton, from the 20th Inf. to the 7th Inf.; Col. William S. McCaskey, from the 7th Inf. to the 20th Inf.; Capt. William W. McCammon, from the 14th Inf. to the 4th Inf., Co. M; Capt. Henry G. Leonard, from the 4th Inf. to the 14th Inf., Co. D. (W. D., Feb. 3.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Ordnance Sergt. Peter E. B. Ostrom, Jackson Barracks, Louisiana; Com. Sergt. John T. Barratt, Fort Bliss, Texas. (W. D., Feb. 3.)

G. O. S. 9, 10, 13 and 15, Department of Puerto Rico, relate to the civil government of the island, as does also Circular 5.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS 4TH U. S. INFANTRY.

The following is the roster of officers of the 4th U. S. Inf., as shown by the records, dated Jan. 1, 1900: Colonel Robert H. Hall, Brigadier General U. S. V., commanding 1st Division and 1st Brigade, 1st Division 8th Army Corps; Lieutenant Colonel James M. J. Sanno, sick in Manila; Major, Butler D. Price, commanding regiment and troops at Imau; Major, Philip Reade, Lieutenant Colonel and Inspector General, U. S. V., Acting Inspector General, Department of Dakota, St. Paul; Major Walter S. Scott, commanding 2d Battalion.

Captains.—Henry B. Robinson, Co. B, S. D., member G. C. M., Manila; Charles W. Mason, Co. A, United States, sick leave; Leonard A. Lovering, Co. L, Major 80th Inf., U. S. V., with that regiment; Carver Howland, Co. D, United States, sick leave; Elias A. Wolf, Co. K, United States, recruiting duty; Edward H. Browne, Co. G, S. D., member G. C. M., Manila; Warren H. Cowles, Co. I, commanding 3d Battalion; Frank B. Andrus, regimental Q. M., commanding 1st Battalion; Charles McKuiston, Co. H, recruiting duty, Des Moines, Iowa, U. S. A.; Austin H. Brown, Regimental Adjutant, Ernest V. Smith, Co. F, S. D., A. A. G., 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 8th A. C.; George B. Duncan, U. S. A.; S. D. A. G., 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 8th A. C.; Dwight E. Holley, Co. E, commanding company.

1st Lieutenants.—Fred W. Sladen, Co. I, S. D., Aide-de-Camp to Maj. Gen. Otis; Paul A. Wolf, Regimental Commissary; Guy H. B. Smith, Co. E, S. D., commanding Co. B; John S. Switzer, Battalion Adjutant with 2d Battalion; Joseph C. Castner, Co. B, S. D., with Lowe's scouts; William Brooke, Co. M, Major 46th Inf., U. S. V., with that regiment; Franklin S. Hutton, Co. G, S. D., member G. C. M., Manila; Ira L. Roever, Co. K, United States, sick leave; John H. Hughes, Battalion Adjutant, with 1st Battalion; Halstead Dorey, Co. H, S. D., Aide-de-Camp to Brig Gen. Hall; Benjamin P. Nicklin, Co. A, commanding company; Joseph W. Glidden, Co. C, Captain 46th Inf., U. S. V., with that regiment; Willey Howell, Co. D, commanding company; John J. Toffey, Jr., Co. L, commanding company; Mark Wheeler, Co. F, commanding company; Louis E. Hill, Battalion Adjutant, with 3d Battalion.

2d Lieutenants.—Isaac A. Saxton, Co. I, sick in Manila; Charles M. Bundel, Co. M, commanding company, O. O.; Henry N. Way, Co. L, S. D., commanding scouts, 4th Inf.; Louis J. Van Schalk, Co. H, commanding company; Edward R. Stone, Co. E, S. D., commanding Co. G; Raymond W. Hardenbergh, Co. K, commanding company; Cyrus A. Dolph, Co. B, on duty with company; Joseph C. Brady, Co. D, S. D., with Co. E; Paul A. Barry, Co. A, on duty with company.

Attached.—Ward Cheney, 1st Lieutenant, 15th Inf., commanding Co.; Frederick G. Knubenshue, 1st Lieutenant, 15th Inf., S. D., aide to Gen. Grant; Arthur P. Watts, 2d Lieutenant, 23d Inf., commanding Co. I.

(Continuation of Army, see page 562.)

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POPULATION OF CUBA AND PUERTO RICO.

The preliminary figures of the newly completed census
of Cuba and Puerto Rico show a total population for
Cuba of 1,572,845, a loss from 1887 of 58,842. The popu-
lation of Puerto Rico is 957,000, which is an increase of
150,300 over the census of 1887. The largest Cuban
province is Havana, which has 424,811 inhabitants, a fall-
ing off of 27,000 in the twelve years. The next largest is
Santa Clara, which, with its 356,534 residents, shows an
increase of 2,000. Santiago has gained about as much as
Pinar del Rio has lost. The former province returns a
population of 327,716, an increase of 55,337, while Pinar
has fallen from 225,891 to 173,082. Matanzas has dropped

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pines or to regiment coming. Date commission, June, '98. Address,
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from 259,578 to 202,462. The smallest province in point
of population is Puerto Principe, to which the census
gives 88,237 inhabitants, a gain of 21,000. A Puerto Rico
correspondent of Muller, Schall & Co., bankers, of New
York, is quoted by the New York "Evening Post" as
writing that the inhabitants of that island have been di-
minished fully 25 per cent. by famine and that the condi-
tion of the people is much worse even than it was immedi-
ately after the hurricane.

A charming story of the Confederacy, with General
Lee as its hero, is told by Margaret Minor in "St.
Nicholas" for February. Eighteen other stories;
sketches and bits of verse, with the editorial depart-
ments, complete this excellent number of an always en-
tertaining magazine.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL TREATY.

The text of the Nicaragua canal treaty with England,
which has just been made public, imposes upon the United
States the obligation of providing for the completion
of the canal, either directly at its own cost, or by gift or
loan of money to individuals or corporations, or through
subscription to or purchase of stock or shares. The ex-
clusive right of providing for the regulation and manage-
ment of the canal is conceded to the United States, sub-
ject to a very strict agreement as to its neutralization,
on the plan provided for the navigation of the Suez Canal.
The navigation of the canal is to be entirely unrestricted
in peace as well as in war. It is never to be blockaded,
no act of hostility is to be committed within it, and ves-
sels of belligerents are required to proceed through it
with the least possible delay, not using it to revictual or
take in stores, "except so far as may be strictly neces-
sary." whatever that elastic phrase may hereafter be de-
termined to mean.

"No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, mu-
nitions of war, or warlike materials in the canal, except
in case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such
case the transit shall be resumed with all possible dis-
patch." When a belligerent wishes to block the canal
"accidental hindrance" will multiply.

Vessels of war of belligerents must not remain longer
than twenty-four hours in the canal or in waters within
three marine miles of either end, "except in case of dis-
tress," and twenty-four hours must elapse between the
departure of hostile vessels. The canal and all the appli-
ances connected with it in time of war as in time of peace
shall enjoy a complete immunity from attack by belliger-
ents and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness
as part of the canal. No fortification shall be erected
commanding the canal or the waters adjacent. The United
States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such mili-
tary police along the canal as may be necessary to protect
it against lawlessness and disorder. Who is to determine
the question of distress?

Very serious opposition to the confirmation of this
treaty has arisen in the Senate, the Republican Senators,
Hoar and Hawley, being opposed to some of the fea-
tures. Under the provisions of this treaty it would
seem that the canal might as well be built by England,
France or any other country, as by the United States.
The chief argument for providing for it out of the public
funds has been that it would make a very important addi-
tion to our means of defence by bringing our widely sepa-
rated coast lines on the Atlantic and Pacific into direct
communication by water, and that the basin of Lake
Nicaragua would furnish a depot where our ships of war
could lie for a time in fresh water. These prospective ad-
vantages the treaty proposes to surrender, and it is diffi-
cult to see what we are obtaining in return. Perhaps we
shall get more light on the subject when the treaty is dis-
cussed in the Senate. As it stands we do not see what
particular reason the State Department has for felicitat-
ing itself on the negotiation of this treaty. It is always
easy to negotiate with the foreigner when you concede
everything to him. The point in dispute in the contest
over the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was that we should have
exclusive control over a waterway on this side of the At-
lantic, and one primarily intended, from a national point
of view, to bind the two shores of our domain together.
This point we have conceded. As it now stands, it is
England with her greatly superior naval force that will
have control of the canal in the event of war, in which
treaties shrivel up like parchment in the flames.

Mr. Hawley, for the Committee on Military Affairs,
introduced in the Senate on Feb. 5 the War Department
bill to increase the corps of cadets at the United States
Military Academy at West Point, and to regulate the
qualifications for admission. That this bill was being
prepared at the Department was stated in the Army and
Navy Journal of Feb. 3d, and a short synopsis of the
measure was given. This is the bill: "That the corps
of cadets shall consist of one from each Congressional
district, one from each Territory, one from the District
of Columbia, two from each State at large, and forty
from the United States at large. They shall be ap-
pointed by the President, and shall, with the exception
of the forty cadets appointed at large, be actual resi-
dents of the Congressional or Territorial districts, or of
the District of Columbia, or of the States, respectively,
from which they purport to be appointed. Sec. 2. That
Section 1319, chapter 4, title 14, of the Revised Statutes,
be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as
follows: 'Sec. 1319. Appointees shall be examined under
regulations to be framed by the Secretary of War be-
fore they shall be admitted to the Academy and shall
be required to be well versed in such subjects as he
may from time to time prescribe.' " The members of
the Senate Committee on Military Affairs are for the
most part in favor of this bill and will doubtless report
accordingly. The bill was framed for the distinct pur-
pose of doing entirely away with the necessity of ap-
pointing civilians to fill vacancies occurring in the Regu-
lar Army. Both General Miles and the Secretary of
War recognize the evil of taking men from civil life, who
have had no especial military training, and giving them
commissions in the service. Although some of the civi-
lians, who were appointed last year, have made good
records, it was necessary to carefully instruct them be-
fore they could be trusted with the trying duties of an
officer in the Regular Army.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., and Mrs. Merritt
are passing some time at the Shoreham, Washington,
D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

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THE LESSON OF EXPERIENCE.

The present head of the English War Department, Lord Lansdowne, is passing through an experience similar to that of our late Secretary of War, General Alger. Upon his shoulders are being unloaded the sins of his predecessors, and he is not only held responsible for their sins of omission or commission, but for those of heedless, ignorant and parsimonious legislators who in their turn have represented public opinion in their foolish neglect of the precautions required for possible war. It has been Lord Lansdowne's misfortune, our English contemporary, the "Army and Navy Gazette," tells us, "to find himself the responsible Minister on the occasion of the first big war in which we have been involved for over forty years. During that long period of comparative inaction the nation has been satisfied enough to live in a veritable fool's paradise. The Army having been systematically neglected, successive Chancellors of the Exchequer have been allowed to make reputations for themselves and the governments to which they have belonged, and to satisfy the taxpayer by producing popular budgets.

It adds: "The press, which until lately has done nothing to represent the dangers of this policy, now rises in righteous indignation and affirms that it is all the fault of Lord Lansdowne. 'Away with him,' they cry, 'he has been tried and found wanting.' We can imagine no condition of things more inconsistent and lowering to our dignity as a nation. In periods of peace we are apt to be very boastful. We have created a strong and efficient Navy, and we have been satisfied to think that that was all we wanted. With it we imagined that we could face the world. It has now been brought home to us that we require an Army also. We are beginning to realize that we cannot go on longer as we have done accumulating wealth and adopting no proper measures for its protection. The occasion is one which demands a scapegoat, and as Lord Lansdowne happens to be Minister for War, the idea is apparently to 'go for him.' That is what the attacks on Lord Lansdowne really come to. We say unhesitatingly that this device is a mean one and unworthy of an honorable and fair-dealing people. The fault for our present condition of unreadiness does not rest with Lord Lansdowne, it rests with the British taxpayer."

That was exactly our case in this country, and we commend the lesson to those who have not always been disposed to agree with the Army and Navy Journal in the view it has taken of a similar condition of things on this side of the Atlantic.

But the question as to who was responsible for past delinquencies is one that it would now be a waste of time to discuss. Our attention can be more profitably devoted to a consideration of what is called for by our present conditions; what precautions we should take to provide against a repetition of the errors and the blunders of the past, the results of which are still fresh in recollection. What is Congress doing, or what is it proposing to do, to reorganize our Army upon a more efficient basis, to make experience available in practical legislation? The doubt is not so much as to what we need as it is as to the willingness of Congress to grant it. Shall we continue in the future to pay our tribute to the god of ignorance and indifference in an enormous pension roll, and an unnecessary waste of life and treasure, in a wholly uncalled-for disturbance of the routine of our National life in the event of war, or shall we, taking a lesson from experience, provide a military establishment of proper size, and one organized on such a plan as to secure the greatest efficiency with the least expenditure?

For its part the Army should realize the responsibilities of military service and unite in asking of Congress what will promote general efficiency, rather than what will merely favor individuals and classes. The questions that should concern our soldiers are not those of pro-

motion and preferment, but of education and daily increase in the knowledge and experience required to fit them for the high office they have assumed. We have in our Army many who are just entering upon the career of the soldier. The motto each one of these should take for himself was that adopted by General Sheridan at the outset of his career. "When I left West Point," he said, "I resolved that I would be the best 2d Lieutenant in the Army, and at each stage of my promotion I resolved again that I would have no one superior to me in the duties I was called upon to discharge."

Herein lies the secret of all true success: Devotion to duty, the determination to excel rather than to secure personal advancement. Remember, young gentlemen, that your country owes you nothing; to your country you as soldiers owe everything; comfort, convenience, life itself. Whatever in any way diminishes your efficiency as a soldier you should reject. If you are not prepared for this sacrifice, choose some other career; the Army is no place for you. It is not a trade, not a mere means of livelihood, but an opportunity for a discharge of the highest duties through the greatest self-sacrifice. If you have any cause to question your ability for this sacrifice give place to others; it is not every man's mission to serve as a soldier, and the country has no lack of worthy sons who can fill to the full measure the requirements of the soldier and the gentlemen. Those who understand these requirements should draw rigidly the line which separates the civilian and the soldier; the man who is free to pursue his own way bound only by the limitations of circumstances, and the man who has deliberately shut out from himself the prospect of wealth and ease that he may serve his country efficiently.

SIMPLIFICATION OF ORDNANCE RETURNS.

Maj. A. H. Russell, of the Ordnance Department of the Army, has just completed the enormous task of devising an entirely new and simplified system of paper work for the Ordnance Department. Maj. Russell first directed his attention to this work while on duty at the Rock Island arsenal under Col. A. R. Buffington. While at this place he devised a simple form of combining in one the three yearly property returns, thereby saving much time and enabling the officials to make a complete and prompt return, for the first time in years. When General Buffington was made Chief of the Ordnance Department he determined that the paper work should be simplified to facilitate work in the Department, and Maj. Russell was selected for the duty. He was assigned to this duty last summer and since that time has constantly devoted his attention to preparing new forms of property returns and changing the methods of handling papers in the Ordnance Department.

The principal innovation is in the Department in Washington. The papers of years had accumulated in file boxes, and by frequent handling for the inspection of accounts they had been torn and mutilated in some cases almost beyond recognition. The wooden file boxes were so small that the papers had to be folded many times, and, in addition, the box system required considerable work to get access to any certain paper. Now all property returns from infantry, artillery or cavalry are laid flat in large envelopes. The edges of the envelopes form the index to a description of the paper and show what condition the account is in. Infantry envelopes are marked on the edges in white paper, cavalry in yellow and artillery in red. When the papers reach the Department they are placed in these envelopes, according to the arm of the service. Then another system of colors is used to tell the status of the paper. It is first assigned to the primary examiner and when he has concluded his examination he pastes a small piece of red paper on the outer edge of the envelope folded on both sides. The envelope is returned to the shelf, and after being examined by the final examiner a green paper is pasted on the envelope above the red.

The next step of the case is to the bookkeeper, and when he has concluded his work a blue and final paper is appended above the green. These envelopes stand upright in the case, and at a glance the officials can tell what cases have been finally passed on and the account closed and what cases are in the first stages of examination, without having to pull down the wooden files and open each folded case, thus avoiding unnecessary handling of the papers. The work of Maj. Russell has not been confined to this, however. He has devised pads three inches by six for use in the field that are small enough to be carried in the pocket and yet are complete enough for reports of transfer of ordnance property.

There was much complaint by officers during the war in Cuba of the lack of writing paper upon which to make returns, and some officers found it difficult to make their returns on the large sheets provided by the Department. The work of making returns is much simplified by the use of these pads. If a sheet is spoiled it can be thrown away and the one underneath it used. Instead of the large sheets used at the seacoast garrisons to a statement of the principal serviceable ordnance stores for issue, one paper less than a foot long and about four inches wide is now used, and a system of ruling has been devised by which all the information necessary can be secured in five minutes' work. Heretofore military posts have been compelled to make an annual property return at the end of the calendar year, an annual inventory at the end of the fiscal year, and an annual current service return at the end of the fiscal year. This has required considerable work at the posts and a large amount of work in the Department to refer to the three large returns. A change has now been made, however, and a combined return form adopted by

which the information of all three is given in one, with a saving of half of the time.

FUTURE PHILIPPINE POLICY.

Plans have been formulated by the Administration for the future government, both civil and military, of the Philippine Islands. In the near future five commissioners, of whom Judge Taft, Col. Denby and Mr. Wooster have already been selected, will be appointed by the President to go to the Philippines and establish civil government in those islands. As soon as these gentlemen arrive at Manila General Otis will be relieved and will be ordered to the United States. His excellent and long services in Manila have been recognized by the Administration, and it is hence only deemed a fitting reward he should now be granted a long rest in this country. General Otis has not asked to be relieved, but he has recently intimated that in view of his two years' service in the Philippines, an order bringing him back to the United States would be acceptable.

The Philippine Archipelago will be divided into four military divisions, each to be under the command of a Major General. The troops now serving in the Department of the Pacific will be apportioned to these divisions as they are needed; but it is safe to say that in the very near future some part of the Regular Army will be ordered home.

The president of the commission and its secretary will be stationed at Manila, and civil law and order will be established there, under their direction. A commissioner will go to each of the other divisions. It will be his duty to establish civil government in his department. These commissioners will act separately from the commanding officer of the divisions, but in case of need they will be empowered to call upon the troops for such assistance as may be wanted to enforce the civil law. It has not yet been definitely decided what Major Generals will be given command of the four divisions, but the probabilities are that Generals Young, Bates and MacArthur will come in for commands. There is much speculation in the War Department as to who will be ordered to Manila to take command of the Department of the Pacific, vice Otis, relieved. It has been hinted that Maj. Gen. Merritt's name is under the consideration of the President, but on account of his services already rendered in the Philippines, it may be he will not receive the assignment.

Judge William H. Taft, of Ohio, who has been appointed by President McKinley to be president of the Philippines Commission, has been Judge of the Sixth Federal Circuit. He was Solicitor General in General Harrison's administration, and is 42 years of age. Judge Taft is a son of Alphonso Taft, eminent as a jurist, cabinet officer and diplomat, and is a graduate of Yale.

Two-thirds of the number of the "North American Review" for February is devoted to articles suggested by the present contest in South Africa. Lieut. Gen. John J. Owen, R. A., discusses the military and strategical situation from a British standpoint; Capt. Fritz Hoenig, a retired officer of the German Army, tells us how it is seen through German spectacles, and Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A. (retired), gives us an American General's view. The rivalry of races in South Africa is described by Henry Cust, who justifies England's cause; Dr. J. C. Voigt, who tells us that the Dutch are in the right, and Montagu Williams, recently Consul General of the Transvaal in London, who describes the blunders of the British. Brig. Gen. T. M. Anderson, U. S. A.; Maj. J. E. Runcie and Edward Atkinson give us their divergent opinions on the subject of the United States as a colonizer. General Anderson gives an interesting account of the early days of our military occupation of Manila. As to the stories current concerning the capture of that city, he says: "If there was any agreement that Manila was to surrender with only a semblance of a fight it was not communicated to the Army." There was an agreement that if the fleet did not throw shells into the walled city or the Spanish part of Manila the Spanish artillery would not open on the fleet, but this agreement did not include any understanding that our land forces would not be fired upon. On the contrary, it was stated that the honor of Spain required resistance, and without it the Spanish officers would be court-martialed. The place was, as a matter of fact, taken by storm. The controversies and conflicts with the Filipinos are traced by General Anderson to our refusal to recognize the political authority of Aguinaldo. He was kept studiously in the position of General of the Filipino forces and his claim to the position of President of the Filipino republic was systematically ignored. This course, General Anderson thinks, was justified by the existing circumstances. The situation was complicated by the disposition of our Volunteers to treat the natives with good natured condescension as "niggers," their eagerness to secure trophies, which was regarded as looting, and their disposition to contract debts which they did not find it convenient to pay. Thus it happened that the common people, from hailing us as deliverers, got to regarding us as enemies.

A correspondent of the Hartford "Courant" in Manila writes as follows: "Mail is held, often ten days, to be shipped by a transport. Instead of mail steamer, and as there is no proper place for the stowing of mail on transports, much has been lost and damaged. Once several hundred sacks were put off the mail steamer at Honolulu to wait for a transport—and did wait three weeks. It seems to me that the least the Government can do for the exiles who are fighting for their country is to see that they get their home letters promptly."

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood.

NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 2.—Lieut. B. C. Bryan, additional duty with Civil Service Commission.
Carpenter G. S. Taylor, detached from all other duty at Cramp's Shipyard, Philadelphia, and to duty in connection with the Alabama.

Carpenter G. W. A. Bailey, detached Indiana and to duty at Cramp's Shipyard, Philadelphia.
Acting Carpenter M. Pollock, detached Vermont, Feb. 15, and to duty on board the Indiana.
Comdr. R. Inch, home and sick leave granted for three months.

FEB. 3.—Capt. Asa Walker, commissioned Captain, from Sept. 9, 1900.

P. A. Surg. M. S. Elliott, commissioned P. A. Surgeon, from Oct. 6, 1899.

Lieut. F. H. Clark, relieved as Navigating Officer of the Scorpion and to duty in the Engineering Department of that vessel.

Asst. Naval Constr. H. G. Gillmor, detached connection Albany, upon completion of work on that vessel, to home in U. S. and wait orders.

Lieut. J. M. Reeves, to line duty on board the Kearsarge, Feb. 20.

Lieut. D. F. Sellers, order of Oct. 18, modified; immediately to duty as clerk to Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Station, instead of Flag Secretary.

Lieut. R. Welles, Jr., to duty as Navigator of Scorpion, in addition to present duties as Executive.

Paymaster Clerk B. L. Lankford, appointed on nomination of Paymaster W. J. Littell (Kearsarge).

FEB. 4.—Sunday.

FEB. 5.—Lieut. H. M. Witzel, detached Iowa and to duty in the Office of Naval Intelligence, March 8.

Ensign W. M. Falconer, detached Dolphin, Feb. 10, and to duty on Iowa, as Watch and Division Officer, Feb. 17.

Naval Cadet W. G. Roper, detached Dolphin, Feb. 10, and to Indiana, Feb. 12.

Lieut. L. A. Kaiser, commissioned Lieutenant from March 3, 1899 (Solace).

FEB. 6.—Capt. E. T. Strong, detached Navy Yard, Washington, Feb. 10, and to Asiatic Station for command of the Monadnock, sailing from San Francisco, Feb. 27.

Lieut. B. F. Hutchison, commissioned Lieutenant, from March 3, 1899 (Wabash).

Mate L. M. Melcher, detached Franklin, Feb. 15, and to duty on board Santee, Feb. 17.

Chief Boatswain F. A. Dray, detached Santee, Feb. 17, and to duty on Wabash, Feb. 19.

FEB. 7.—Pay Insp. L. G. Boggs, detached Massachusetts, March 1, to home and wait orders.

Paymaster F. T. Arms, additional duty as Pay Officer of Massachusetts, March 1.

Paymaster Clerk Brent McCarthy, appointed on nomination of Pay Insp. L. G. Boggs, revoked.

FEB. 8.—P. A. Surg. G. P. Barber, detached Naval Academy, Feb. 10, to home and be ready for orders to sea duty.

Capt. E. T. Strong, detached Navy Yard, Washington, March 7, and to Asiatic Station for command of the Monadnock, sailing from San Francisco March 15.

P. A. Surg. G. C. Rosenbluth, commissioned P. A. Surgeon from Oct. 14, 1898.

Med. Insp. G. E. H. Harmon, commissioned Medical Inspector from Nov. 11, 1899.

Med. Dir. D. Dickinson, commissioned Medical Inspector from Nov. 11, 1899 (Examining Board).

Med. Dir. R. A. Marmion, commissioned Medical Director from Oct. 25, 1899 (Naval Hospital, Philadelphia).

Med. Dir. James A. Hawke, commissioned Medical Director from Sept. 24, 1899 (Navy Yard, New York).

P. A. Surg. R. S. Blakeman, commissioned P. A. Surgeon from May 27, 1899 (Naval Hospital, Newport).

Surg. E. P. Stone, commissioned Surgeon from April 16, 1899 (Naval Dispensary, Washington).

Med. Insp. T. H. Streets, commissioned Medical Inspector from April 10, 1899 (Philadelphia).

Surg. T. A. Berryhill, commissioned Surgeon from April 9, 1899 (Monongahela).

Med. Dir. M. C. Drennan, commissioned Medical Director from Feb. 5, 1900 (wait orders).

Med. Insp. J. W. Waggener, commissioned Medical Inspector from Feb. 6, 1900 (Naval Hospital, Cavite).

P. A. Surg. G. W. Costigan, commissioned P. A. Surgeon from Feb. 8, 1900 (Naval Hospital, Boston).

P. A. Surg. R. K. Smith, commissioned P. A. Surgeon from April 3, 1898 (Pensacola).

CHANGES ON ASIATIC STATION, PER CABLE FEB. 8.

A. W. Mach. B. F. Beers, from Isla de Cuba and to the Monadnock.

Naval Cadet H. C. Dinger, from Monadnock and to the Brooklyn.

Naval Cadet E. W. McIntyre, from the Monadnock and to the Brooklyn.

Lieut. R. J. Werlich, from Monadnock and to the Isla de Luzon.

Naval Cadet A. Buchanan, from the Brooklyn and to the Don Juan de Austria.

Naval Cadet L. S. Shapley, from the Brooklyn and to the Isla de Cuba.

Capt. T. F. Jewell, from the Brooklyn and to home.

Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Galt, from the Isla de Luzon and to Yokohama Hospital.

A. W. Mach. James Wilson, from the Isla de Luzon and to the Monadnock.

Naval Cadet W. B. Tardy, from the Baltimore and to the Brooklyn.

Naval Cadet R. E. Pope, from the Baltimore and to the Monadnock.

MARINE CORPS.

FEB. 5.—Capt. T. P. Kane, ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Brigadier Gen. Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps, on the 8th inst., for duty in connection with the marine guard of the U. S. S. Kearsarge.

FEB. 7.—Capt. J. E. Mahoney, granted leave of absence for one month from the 15th inst.

Capt. L. J. Magill, ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Brigadier General, Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps, for temporary duty on the 9th inst.

FEB. 8.—Capt. J. A. Lejeune, detached from the Massachusetts when that vessel is placed in reserve, and, after reporting with the marine guard at the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, detached from that post and ordered to proceed to his home.

Col. G. C. Goodloe, Paymaster, ordered to proceed to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., on public duty.

VARIOUS NAVAL.

A new tug for the United States Government, christened Vigilant, was launched from the yards of Lewis Nixon, Elizabethport, N. J., Feb. 3. She was launched with all the machinery in place. A number of naval officials from New York and Brooklyn witnessed the ceremony, and they were entertained with a collation by Mr. Nixon in the shipyard offices. The Vigilant is to be used by Lieut. Comdr. John C. Fremont, U. S. N., in supervising New York Harbor. The vessel was christened by Jessie Fremont, his daughter, who broke a bottle of wine across the bow of the boat as she slid into the Kill Von Kull.

The members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs recently made a trip to Philadelphia for the purpose of making a careful inspection of the resources of the Cramp Ship Yards. This committee has now nearly completed the hearings on the Naval Appropriation Bill for the coming year. Secretary Long has yet to appear before the committee on the matter of the increase in

the Navy, and it is believed that his recommendations will prove to be of the greatest interest to the service at large. What these recommendations will be has been outlined in recent issues of the Army and Navy Journal.

The Navy is being recruited from a class of farmer lads and other sturdy young Americans, who furnish excellent material for instruction. So far over 500 have joined the Naval service.

A cable to the Army and Navy Journal from Colon, Feb. 7, announces that the U. S. S. Detroit will arrive at Key West, Fla., about Feb. 14, and at Mobile, Ala., about Feb. 19.

Much of the work at the W. R. Trigg Company's Works, Richmond, Va., is more or less at a standstill on account of the difficulty experienced in procuring the material fast enough to keep pace with the machinery and workmen. The various Eastern rolling mills are in arrears to a large extent not only in shaped metals but in the raw material.

The trial of the Goldsborough, one of the 30-knot torpedo boats built for the Navy, did not take place this week, as was expected. The Board having the trial in charge is composed as follows: Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Nicholson, Lieut. Solon Arnold, Asst. Naval Constr. H. L. Ferguson, Acting Warrant Machinist Jesse E. Jones. The trial has been set now for Monday, Feb. 12, at Seattle, Wash., where the Coast and Geodetic Survey have been engaged in laying down a trial course, over which the boat will make several runs.

At a meeting of the Board on Naval Construction held Wednesday afternoon the question of repairing and refitting the Olympia was again discussed. It was found that the estimates submitted for the different work far exceeded the limit of \$500,000 originally determined upon and a special effort was made to reduce certain work to bring the total amount within the sum named. This was done by sacrificing a rearrangement of the ship's armament and by leaving out several minor changes in other departments.

Orders have been issued by the Secretary of the Navy for the U. S. S. Texas and the cruiser Detroit to proceed to New Orleans to attend the Mardi Gras festivities. This will prevent the formation of the North Atlantic squadron of evolution under Rear Adm. Farquhar. The Texas, the Detroit and the Machias were to join the flagship New York at La Guayra, Venezuela, and proceed with her on a cruise in the West Indies. The New York has left La Guayra for Colon and will continue her itinerary alone. The Machias, which was at Puerto Cabello, has, by direction of the Department, left that place for San Juan, Puerto Rico, and will later go to San Domingo.

Plans recently adopted by the Board on Naval Construction provide that the Naval officers of the proposed new battleships Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Georgia will be able to have their linen laundered free on board. Some time has been devoted to the question of laundry arrangements and devices and it has been determined that each of the vessels shall have a laundry room in charge of an enlisted man under the new rating of laundryman. The washing and ironing will be done by electricity. This privilege will not be extended to the enlisted force because of the lack of sufficient space.

The Navy Department has received no information confirming the report of trouble near Colon. The flagship New York, Rear Adm. Farquhar, left Colon Wednesday for Culebra Island, near Puerto Rico, and the auxiliary cruiser Ranger, which left Escapulo, Mexico, a day or two ago, is due to arrive at Panama within a few days. She was sent to the isthmus to do surveying work, but will be ordered to remain there to protect American interests if the political situation does not improve.

The question of sheathing the new battleships is yet to be settled and much correspondence on the subject is being received by officers of the Navy Department. Admiral Hichborn, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, who has placed himself on record as favoring the sheathing of the vessels, has received the following interesting letter on the subject from Capt. J. B. Estes, of Charlotte, N. Y., in which he says: "Thirty years ago I recommended to the Company of the Royal Mail Line of Steamers (iron) to sheathe the bottoms of their steamers just above the bilge. They did not heed my advice, but in ten years after I proposed the above they sunk in the rapids of the St. Lawrence fifteen of their steamers. The expense of raising steamers averaged about \$80,000. At last two of the directors called on me and asked what could be done. I at once replied, sheathe with four-inch rock elm. One was of the opinion that they would draw more water. On the contrary, they drew on an average two inches less. Since they adopted the sheathing not one boat has been sunk. My argument is the iron for a backer, the wood for a fender."

Admiral Hichborn, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, has protested to the Secretary of the Navy against the orders for placing the new battleship Kearsarge in commission Feb. 20. He explains that the Kearsarge is not ready for service, and to place her in commission so soon would seriously interfere with necessary work. The Bureau estimates that the Kearsarge will not be ready for going into commission until about April 1. Secretary Long has as yet taken no action regarding the protest and unless he directs to the contrary the Kearsarge will be placed in commission on the day stated at the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

In the future the relations of Admiral Dewey to the Navy Department will be simply of an advisory nature. He will be consulted, however, only in important matters and will not be called upon to consider those of minor importance which constantly come before the various bureaus of the Department, and which so often lead the bureau chiefs into acrimonious discussions. From the present outlook there is no possibility of there being an Admiralty Board formed. In case, however, it ever becomes necessary for such a Board to be formed Admiral Dewey will naturally be its presiding officer and the other members will all be high ranking officers of the Navy.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs have reported in favor of the passage of the bill restoring to his rank and pay as a medical officer E. Kershner, late U. S. N. The dismissal of Dr. Kershner was the result of a difference of opinion between him and the late Admiral Meade as to the proper discharge of his duties as a medical officer. Out of this grew the charge of falsification with reference to the responsibility of Dr. Kershner for certain newspaper publications in connection with the case. The committee say: "While it may be necessary to maintain the discipline of the Navy, we respectfully suggest that, so far as this act was concerned, there is nothing in it, outside of the well-known practice of the officers of the Navy, calling for severe punishment or censure. It was unjust to Dr. Kershner in the court of inquiry, not intentionally unjust, to fail to take down the explanations or qualifications that it is conceded by all the witnesses he did make and tried to make to the court at the time.

We apprehend and believe that here is the root of the whole difficulty. Those who have known the accused for many years claim that he is incapable of committing perjury knowing or wilfully. It is apparent that if a questioner at the court of inquiry approached the subject of inquiry from one point of view and the Doctor understood it from another point of view, that their minds did not meet as to the force of the question or the significance of the answer."

The Navy Department has been considering the possibilities of utilizing Culebra Island and Crab Island as a coaling station for deep-draught warships for the past two years. Before the outbreak of the war with Spain, Capt. Converse, while scouting through the Virgin passage with a view of locating a base of operations against Puerto Rico, was struck with the advantages offered by these islands as naval bases, and urged upon the Department an inquiry into their availability. Since Admiral Farquhar has been on his present cruise in the West Indies he has become impressed with the need of a coaling station in that locality. San Juan harbor has been found unsuitable for heavy-draught vessels, unless expensive improvements are made, so that otherwise there would be no United States coaling station nearer than Havana. These islands lie in the Virgin passage midway between Puerto Rico and St. Thomas. They came into the possession of the United States when Puerto Rico was ceded as a part of the West Indies. There are good harbors on both islands, that on Crab Island being perhaps the best from a naval point of view, because susceptible of cheap and perfect defence, so it is not quite settled which island shall contain the station.

General orders issued from the Navy Department dated Feb. 2, 1900, provide for a naval station at Honolulu, which shall in future be known as the Naval Station of Hawaiian Islands, and shall include Hawaiian lands set aside for naval purposes. The naval officer detailed to the Island of Guam shall be known as "Governor." The Island of Guam, the naval station of Hawaii, the naval station at San Juan and the stations at Cavite and Havana are placed under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

At the beginning of 1900 the German Navy comprised the following officers: One Admiral, four Vice Admirals, 14 Rear Admirals, 46 Captains, 19 Captains of Frigate, 74 Captains of Corvette, 188 Lieutenants, 288 Ensigns, 200 Midshipmen and there were some 320 applicants for appointment.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate Feb. 5.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Comdr. John F. Merry, to be a Captain, from Dec. 29, 1899 (subject to examination), vice White, retired.

Lieut. William F. Fullam, to be a Lieutenant Commander, from Dec. 29, 1899 (subject to examination), vice Wilson, promoted.

Lieut. (J. G.) Harry H. Caldwell, to be a Lieutenant, from Dec. 29, 1899, vice Fullam, promoted.

Lieut. Comdr. Uriah R. Harris, to be a Commander, from Dec. 31, 1899, vice Carlin, deceased.

Med. Insp. William G. Farwell, to be a Medical Director, from Jan. 22, 1900, vice Beardsley, retired.

Surg. Daniel N. Bertolotto, to be a Medical Inspector, from Jan. 22, 1900, vice Farwell, promoted.

Pay Insp. Daniel A. Smith, to be a Pay Director, from Jan. 20, 1900, vice May, retired.

Rev. L. Paul Rennolds, of Maryland, to be a Chaplain, from Jan. 31, 1900, to fill a vacancy.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations for promotion and appointment in the Navy and Marine Corps which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 20, 27 and Feb. 3, were all confirmed by the Senate on Feb. 1 and 2. The nominations which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 13, page 463, were confirmed on Feb. 6.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at Navy Department, Feb. 9.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief, NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. Albert S. Snow. Left Colon Feb. 7 for Culebra Island. Will cruise among W. I. Islands and Central American ports, arriving at Hampton Roads about March 26. Address mail to New York, N. Y., care of Postmaster.

DETROIT, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Left Colon Feb. 8 for Key West. Will proceed thence to Mobile for Mardi Gras celebration. Address mail to Key West, Fla.

INDIANA, Capt. Francis W. Dickinson. At Navy Yard, New York.

MACHIAS, Comdr. Leavitt C. Logan. Left La Guayra Feb. 7 for San Juan. Address mail to San Juan, Puerto Rico.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York. Will be placed in reserve at League Island Yard.

SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Colon, Colombia, Jan. 22; all well. Address mail to Cartagena, Colombia.

TEXAS, Capt. William C. Gibson. At San Juan. Will proceed to New Orleans for Mardi Gras celebration. Address mail to New York, N. Y., care of Postmaster.

VIXEN, Comdr. William F. Day. Left Key West Feb. 3 for San Juan. Address San Juan, P. R.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, commanding.

CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. Arrived at Montevideo Jan. 29. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrell. At Montevideo. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. At Montevideo. Letters should be addressed care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, commanding.

IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ABARENDIA (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. Left Auckland, New Zealand, for Samoa Feb. 2. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.

MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Harrison G. O. Colby. At San Diego, Cal. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. George C. Relfer. Left San Diego, Cal., Feb. 6 for San Francisco, Cal. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral John C. Watson, Commander-in-Chief.

Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

BROOKLYN (Flagship), Capt. Charles M. Thomas. At Hong Kong. Will return to Manila Feb. 10. Address mail to Manila.

BALTIMORE, Capt. James M. Forsyth. At Hong Kong.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

BRUTUS. Left Nagasaki for Guam Feb. 1.

CALLAO, Lieut. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. At Manila.

CASTINE, Comdr. Samuel W. Verry. Left Hong Kong for Nagasaki Jan. 29. Will return to Manila.

CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. Left Sydney, Australia Jan. 25 for Manila.

CONCORD, Comdr. Beth M. Ackley. At Manila.

CULGOA, Comdr. William H. Everett. At Sydney. Will return to Manila.
 DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.
 GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. John A. Norris. At Manila.
 HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Manila.
 IRIS, Lieut. John M. Orchard. At Hong Kong.
 ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Fernando P. Gilmore. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.
 ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.
 MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. At Manila. Address there.
 MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Nasro. At Hong Kong.
 MONADNOCK, Capt. John McGowan. At Hong Kong. Will return to Manila. Capt. Edward T. Strong to command.
 MONOCACY, Comdr. George A. Bicknell. At Shanghai, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.
 MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Piggan. At Manila.
 NANSHAN, At Manila.
 NASHVILLE, Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers. At Manila.
 NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
 NEW ORLEANS, Capt. Edwin Longnecker. At Manila.
 OREGON, Capt. George F. F. Wilde. At Manila.
 PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. James T. Smith. At Manila.
 PRINCETON, Comdr. H. Knox. At Hong Kong, China. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Hong Kong. Address Manila, P. I.
 YORKTOWN, Comdr. Charles S. Sperry. At Manila.
 YOSEMITE, Capt. George E. Ide. At Guam. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 ZAFIRO (Supply vessel). At Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Navy Yard, Manila. Address there.
 GWIN, Lieut. Richard H. Jackson. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
 PORTER, Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddridge. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. Cruising in Southern California waters. Arrived San Diego, Cal., Jan. 30. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 ALLIANCE, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. On cruise with apprentices. Left Newport for Barbadoes Jan. 16. Address mail to Bridgetown, Barbadoes.
 CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunter, Newport, R. I.
 DIXIE, Comdr. Charles Belknap. On a cruise. Arrived at St. Thomas Feb. 6, leave Feb. 15; arrive Madeira March 5, leave March 10; arrive Gibraltar March 14, leave March 19; arrive Algiers March 23, leave March 29; arrive Naples April 6, leave April 14; arrive Corfu, April 18, leave April 23; arrive Venice, April 30, leave May 9; arrive Trieste May 9, leave May 16; arrive Leghorn May 20, leave May 26; arrive Ville Franche May 26, leave June 5; arrive Gibraltar June 15, leave June 20; arrive Azores June 26, leave June 30; arrive Hampton Roads July 15. Mail address until Feb. 5, Post Office, New York. After Feb. 5, until June 10, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, (Charing Cross, London, England. (Postage 5c).
 ESSEX, Comdr. Frank Courts. On cruise with apprentices. Arrived at St. Kitts, W. I., Jan. 29, 1900. Will leave Feb. 9; arrive Santa Cruz, W. I., Feb. 11, leave Feb. 16; arrive San Juan Feb. 17, leave Feb. 24; arrive Guantanamo Feb. 28, leave March 14; arrive Santiago March 14, leave March 19; arrive Hampton Roads, April 1. Address San Juan, P. R.
 LANCASTER, Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield. Arrived Kingston Jan. 24. Following itinerary: Leave Kingston Feb. 4; arrive Santiago de Cuba Feb. 5, leave Feb. 12; arrive Cienfuegos, Feb. 13, leave Feb. 23; arrive Havana, March 1, leave March 13; arrive Key West March 14, leave March 24; arrive Charleston March 30, leave April 5; arrive Hampton Roads April 10. Address Havana, Cuba.
 MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. On cruise. Left Barbadoes for Martinique Feb. 7; due at St. Pierre Feb. 9, leave Feb. 12; arrive St. Kitts Feb. 14, leave Feb. 19; arrive Santa Cruz Feb. 21, leave Feb. 26; arrive St. Thomas Feb. 28, leave March 5; arrive San Juan March 15, leave March 25; arrive Hampton Roads April 21. Mail should be sent until March 15 to the U. S. Postmaster, New York, and after that date to Hampton Roads, Va.
 PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Comdr. Frederick M. Wise. Address No. 529 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.
 ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. Address New York City. The vessel is at dock foot of East 25th street.
 SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnett. On a cruise. Due Trinidad Feb. 4, leave Feb. 27; arrive Martinique March 2, leave March 9; arrive St. Thomas March 12, leave March 19; arrive San Juan, P. R., March 20, leave March 26; arrive Philadelphia April 10. Address care Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At Port Royal, S. C. Address mail to Port Royal, S. C.
 DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Indian Head, Md. Address mail to Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
 EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Nuevitas, Cuba. Will make survey along Cuban coast. Address Nuevitas, Cuba.
 HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. Left San Francisco for Valparaiso, Jan. 10. Address mail to Montevideo, Uruguay, care U. S. Consul.
 IRIS, Lieut. Comdr. Charles F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 MARCELLUS, Lieut. Comdr. Edward B. Barry. Left Norfolk, Va., Feb. 6 for Port Royal, en route to Key West. Address Key West, Fla.
 MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie in winter quarters. Address Erie, Pa.
 NERO, Lieut. Comdr. Harry M. Hodges. In Asiatic waters making survey for cable route between Honolulu and the Philippines. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 PYROMAC, Lieut. Benjamin E. McCormick. At Navy Yard, Norfolk. Address Key West, Fla.
 PRAIRIE, Comdr. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. At Lambert's Point, Va. Will proceed to Havre, France. Address mail care Navy Department.
 RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. Left Acapulco Feb. 1 for Panama. Will make survey of lower California. Address mail care Navy Department.
 SCINDIA, Comdr. James M. Miller. Left San Francisco for Manila Jan. 20. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal. Will stop en route at Guam.
 SOLACE, Comdr. Andrew Dunlap. Left Manila for San Francisco, Jan. 27. Will arrive about March 1. Address mail care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 SYLPH, Lieut. William K. Glase. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
 YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Banes, Cuba. Surveying on northern coast of Cuba. Address Gibara, Cuba.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At San Juan. Address San Juan, P. R.
 UNCAS, Lieut. Thomas J. Senn. At San Juan, Puerto Rico. Address there.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Charles S. Cotton. Mare Island, Cal.
 RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
 VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.
 WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Cruising about islands in South Pacific, which will be completed about April next. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

HOSPITAL SHIPS.

RELIEF, At Manila.
 MISSOURI, Manila to San Francisco, Dec. 31.

TUGS.

ORD, At San Juan.
 RENO, Havana.
 REYNOLDS, At Havana.
 RICHARDSON, At Matanzas.
 SLOCUM, At San Juan.
 GIBSON, At Nuevitas.
 WEITZEL, At Santiago.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Wiley. Wilmington, N. C.
 BEAR, Capt. Francis Tuttle. San Diego, Cal.
 BOUTWELL, Capt. J. W. Howison. Newbern, N. C.
 CHASE, Capt. D. A. Hall. Charleston, S. C.
 COLFAX, 1st Lieut. J. C. Moore. Baltimore, Md.
 CORWIN, Capt. J. A. Siam. Tacoma, Wash.
 CHANDLER, Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth. Boston, Mass.
 CALUMET, Lieut. J. B. Butt. New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
 DALLAS, Capt. H. D. Smith. New London, Conn.
 DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand. New Bedford, Mass.
 FORWARD, Capt. J. C. Mitchell. Charleston, S. C.
 FESSENDEN, Capt. D. B. Hodgson. Detroit, Mich.
 GALVESTON, Capt. H. T. Blake. Galveston, Texas.
 GOLDEN GATE, 1st Lieut. A. Buhner. San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty.
 GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. New York, N. Y.
 GRANT, Capt. F. T. Tosier. Port Townsend, Wash.
 GUTHRIE, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.
 HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath. Savannah, Ga.
 HUDSON, Lieut. C. C. Fenger. New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
 MANNING, Capt. W. H. Roberts. Left New York, Jan. 8, under orders for San Francisco.
 MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis. Milwaukee, Wis.
 MCLEAN, Capt. G. E. McConnell. Port Tampa, Fla.
 MANHATTAN, Lieut. W. A. Failing. New York, N. Y. Anchorage duty.
 MCCULLOCH, Capt. W. C. Coulson. San Francisco, Cal.
 NUNIVAK, Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. Fort Hamlin, Alaska.
 ONONDAGA, Capt. O. C. Hamlet. Norfolk, Va.
 PERRY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Astoria, Ore.
 RUSH, Capt. W. J. Herring. San Francisco, Cal.
 SEWARD, Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks. Mobile, Ala. Harbor duty.
 SMITH, Lieut. C. T. Brian. New Orleans, La.
 THELIS, Lieut. W. H. Cuning. San Francisco, Cal.
 WINDOM, Capt. G. H. Gooding. Baltimore, Md.
 WINONA, Capt. J. B. Moore. Mobile, Ala.
 WOODBURY, Capt. J. Dennett. Portland, Me.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

FEB. 2.—1st Lieut. B. C. Chaytor, granted 23 days' leave.
 FEB. 3.—2d Lieut. J. Hutchison Scott, granted three days' leave.
 FEB. 6.—Chief Engr. C. H. Foote, detached from the Hamilton and placed on waiting orders.
 The nomination of 2d Lieut. Preston H. Ueberroth, of Pennsylvania, to be a 1st Lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter Service, was confirmed by the Senate on Feb. 6.

THE HOLLAND TORPEDO BOAT.

A letter was sent to the Navy Department Jan. 25 by the Holland Torpedo Boat Company criticizing the report of the Board on their submarine boat. In reply to this Secretary Long says: "I have to state that the Department has given and will continue to give the matter careful attention, feeling that, although this sort of vessel is still in experimental stage, it is entitled, in the interest of naval construction and enterprise, to thorough consideration. Indeed, the Department made a contract with the Holland Company as long ago as March 12, 1895, for the construction of one of its submarine boats, the Plunger, which has not yet been finished, although the time for its completion expired several years ago."
 The trial of the Holland Nov. 12, 1898, is referred to, and the Secretary says:

"The boat was then found deficient in several respects. After correspondence with the company it was decided that the Board should witness a further trial, and this, after several postponements, was made Nov. 6, 1899. It was then found that the boat made a very creditable showing, and, under date of the 23d of that month, the company submitted its proposal above mentioned.

"You are in error in the impression that the members of the Board of Construction, to which this whole matter was referred—and no more competent Board could be selected—are hostile to the adoption of any form of submarine boat for the naval service. I am sure that with better knowledge of them and of their faithful discharge of any duty assigned them, you will gladly recall your suggestion that they have made an 'unfair and unjust report.' They are cautious not to recommend haste in this matter until the interests of the Government are properly guarded by securing the best practicable development. The majority report suggests that when the Plunger matter shall have been satisfactorily adjusted it will be time enough to consider the company's present proposal, and that, in case of such adjustment, the Department will be justified, if the law permits, in making a contract, under proper guarantees and specifications, for one vessel of the larger size offered by the company, and in thus aiding in the development of the submarine boats.

"The question raised by the Board is simply one as to the wisdom of making contracts for more than one of these boats under present circumstances. In this connection, it should be borne in mind, that the requirements suggested by the Department for fulfillment by the Holland were not of the nature of an agreement to accept her if she should meet them, and that, therefore, the Government is not only under no obligation to buy her because of her performance of them, but is not in any way committed to such an obligation.

"The majority of the Board on Construction purposely refrained from any criticism or discussion of the merits of the Holland, or of the possibilities of submarine boats in general, but it is difficult to escape their conclusion that it would not be a profitable business transaction to buy the Holland at the same price, \$170,000, for which the company offers to build new and larger boats. The Department by no means regards the matter as concluded, but holds it in abeyance for the present, desiring additional light. It is possible that this may be derived from the further tests which, it is reported, are to be made of the Holland in this city at an early date."

IN HONOR OF THE NAVY.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey visited New York this week to attend the gala concert given at Carnegie Hall on the evening of Feb. 6 for the benefit of the Dewey arch fund, the Loyal Legion dinner on Feb. 7 and other entertainments. The concert was eminently successful and added about \$5,000 to the fund for putting in permanent form the arch erected in New York in honor of the Navy and Admiral Dewey. A great audience thronged the auditorium of Carnegie Hall, which was decorated with plants and evergreens. On one side a box draped with the National colors was occupied by the Admiral and his party. A similarly decorated box on the other side of the house held Governor Roosevelt and his family.

Mr. Walter Damrosch was in charge of the musical programme, which was fine throughout. His forces, who

all volunteered their services, included the Oratorio Society and Orchestra and the following soloists:

Mme. Gadecki, Mme. Clementine De Vere (who replaced Mme. Nordica, the latter being ill); Mr. H. Evan Williams and Mr. Edouard de Reszke. There was also a small chorus of fourteen solo singers, headed by Mme. Gadecki and including Miss Dunn, Miss Mansfield, Miss Coleman, Miss Bridewell, Miss Newport, Miss Horlocker, Mrs. Cue, Mr. Williams, Mr. Giles, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Walker, Mr. Miles and Mr. Witherspoon. Mr. Frank L. Sealy was at the organ, and there was a grand chorus on the stage numbering over 300 singers.

The programme began with Walter Damrosch's "Manila" Te Deum, sung admirably by the two choruses, and conducted with much spirit by the composer himself. The other numbers on the programme included the "Inflammatus," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," sung by Mme. De Vere; airs from Meyerbeer's "Star of the North" and Flotow's "Martha," sung by Mr. de Reszke, to the huge delight of the assembly; "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster," from Weber's "Oberon," performed with splendid breadth by Mme. Gadecki; an air from Loring Thomas's "Swan and Skylark," sung by Mr. Williams, and the Prize Song from "Die Meistersinger," played by the orchestra. At the close the audience and choruses joined in singing "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

Governor Roosevelt made an address, in which he said in part:

"When the upbuilding of the new Navy began in 1883 there were many excellent people who objected to it on the ground that a mighty force might militate against peace. There are some of these excellent people around now, Admiral. The last time I heard of them they were denouncing you for not calling him 'General' Aguinaldo. Now those people, fifteen years before the battle of Manila Bay, in their ignorance, pleaded that a navy would cost a great amount of money. Besides there were others who cared nothing for that self-respect which with a nation as with an individual comes only when there is already present the ability to hold one's own with a strong hand against insult and wrongdoing.

"Every argument which is now made against going on with the work of upbuilding the Navy or against keeping up our Army to the size at which we now have it, of perfecting its organization and efficiency, was then made against our building the new Navy at all. Had the men who made these arguments prevailed in the councils of the Nation, had we not obeyed Washington's injunction, 'In time of peace prepare for war,' we should have had no glorious memories of Manila and Santiago to look back upon."

FORT THOMAS, KY.

Fort Thomas, Feb. 7, 1900.

The four companies at this post, namely, E, F, G and H, will leave for Washington on Feb. 8 to attend the funeral of General Lawton. Lieut. W. J. Lutz is assigned to duty at this post temporarily to accompany the battalion to Washington. He arrived here from Rowell Barracks, Cuba, last week and is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Pickering.

Lieut. H. J. Price, Post Quartermaster, will remain in command of the post while the battalion is away.

Mrs. Price, the wife of Lieut. H. J. Price, 2d Inf., was suddenly called away by the sickness of her aunt.

Lieut. Yule, of Iowa, who was lately assigned to the 2d Inf., has joined here.

Lieut. Trotter, 2d Inf., has joined his regiment at this post and is living with Lieut. Brown.

Dr. W. O. Owen, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., arrived at this post last week, accompanied by his wife and son. Dr. Owen relieved Dr. W. J. Wakeman, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., who has lately left for San Francisco, where he will embark on a United States transport for Manila. The wife and two sons of Dr. Wakeman have taken up quarters here.

Lieut. McCook, who was assigned to the 2d Inf., has just joined and has taken up quarters with Capt. Brown.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Feb. 8, 1900.

The fortnightly meeting of the Card Club of the navy yard was held on the evening of Feb. 2 at the quarters of Lieut. Comdr. Barton, the Chief Engineer of the yard. It was a most successful affair, the arrangements for the pleasure of the guests being perfect ones. The attendance was unusually large. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. and Miss Johnson, Capt. Farenholt, Comdr. and Mrs. Eaton, Comdr. and Miss Pillsbury, Col. and Mrs. Cochran, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hughes, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Roller, Lieut. and Mrs. Knapp, Lieut. and Mrs. Counts, Dr. and Mrs. Ayers, Dr. and Mrs. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. Wadleigh, Dr. Beyer, Lieut. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. Hessler, Captain and Mrs. Moses, Mrs. Hamilton Hutchins, Miss Sampson and the Misses Stark.

Naval Constr. Baxter is suffering from serious trouble with his eyes, the result of exposure in the recent fire in the construction building. Mr. Baxter has remained on duty, though obliged to protect his eyes by colored glasses.

Capt. N. M. Dyer reported for duty in the yard on the 1st, but as yet has not been assigned to any special duty.

Pay Dir. Arthur Burtis, who relieved Pay Dir. Edward May at the Navy Pay Office in Boston, is, with Mrs. Burtis, living at that delightful Back Bay hotel, the Berkely.

Wednesday evening an amateur theatrical performance took place at the armory, being a repetition of a bright little play entitled "A Rank Deception," which was first given a month ago. This was thoroughly enjoyed by all, the success being as complete as on its first presentation. The play was followed by one of the series of dances given on the first and third Wednesdays of the month. The ladies receiving on this occasion were Mrs. Roller and Mrs. Tribou. A large number of guests were present, among them many from Boston and its suburbs.

Lieut. Knapp, who has been for some time on special duty at the yard connected with his method of indexing, is accompanied by Mrs. Knapp, they being located in Boston.

Mrs. Hutchins, wife of Lieut. Hamilton Hutchins, of the Machias, is visiting friends in Boston.

FROM THE MOGUL OF GUAM.

The Secretary of the Navy has received the following report from Capt. R. P. Leary, Governor of Guam, dated Dec. 23:

"Sir.—I have the honor to report that the typhoid fever patients in the hospital here are doing well at present, there having been four deaths from the fever since our arrival. Capt. Iugate, U. S. M. C., had an operation for hemorrhoids performed some weeks ago, but complications have arisen that make his case very serious. The general health of the rest of the command is good, and work is rapidly progressing on the evaporating plant, sewage and water systems. The records of the survey of San Luis d'Apra, with necessary charts, etc., and report of Board on Site for Coaling Station, will be ready to forward to the Department in the next mail. I must respectfully but urgently renew my request that a good library be sent to this station, and also that the musical instruments asked for be sent at the earliest possible date."

GENERAL LAWTON'S LAST BATTLE.

Interesting particulars touching the battle of San Mateo, in which General Lawton met his death, are found in Manila "Freedom," of Dec. 24. The American force consisted of Hawthorne's battalion of the 29th, two companies of Byron's battalion of the 27th, one dismounted squadron of the 11th Cav., two mounted squadrons of the same regiment and I Troop of the 4th Cav., that formed the General's bodyguard.

Lieut. Col. H. H. Sargent, of the 29th Inf., was in command after an all-night march through the rain. Hawthorne's battalion of the 29th were deployed within 200 yards of the enemy's trenches at 8 o'clock a. m. The rebels had not seen the Americans advance over the hills and along the rice fields to the river. They had their rifles sighted for 500 yards, where the Americans were expected to appear first, and when they discovered how close the forces were, they tumbled over into their trenches and opened fire without changing their sights.

There was a second row of trenches, a stone building and some wooden buildings in the rear of the first trench, and they all opened fire on the infantry at 8:40. Their bullets flew high and did little damage. Byron's battalion of the 27th came up and reinforced the firing line after Hawthorne's battalion had had one and one-half hours' fighting. At this time the dismounted cavalry had crossed the river and were cutting a wide swath on the enemy's flank.

Hawthorne's men charged across the river, followed by the 27th boys. During the engagement, a company and a half of infantry gained an island opposite the town, and from it Col. Sargent led the charge into the city. The last shot was fired at 11 o'clock. During two and one-half hours' fighting, there was very little ammunition wasted. The fire of the Americans was very accurate. The tops of the trenches and the hiding places of the enemy were riddled with bullets.

Col. Sargent, who had the entire direction of the attack in hand, was highly praised by General Lawton just before he met his death. At the time the rebel bullet came, General Lawton was standing near the center, and sixty feet in the rear of Hawthorne's battalion. Lieut. Fuller was standing near the General at the time. A short time before he had been passing up and down the line, talking to the men and joking about what would happen to the enemy when the boys got at them.

He had been viewing the battlefield from the position he was standing in when killed, and admiring the manner in which Col. Sargent had planned and carried out the attack. "Sargent," said he, "is making one of the most beautiful attacks I have ever seen."

LAWRENCE DID SAY: "DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I notice in your issue of Jan. 13 you make editorial mention of a statement made in the Hartford "Courant" of Dec. 21 by Dr. Frederick J. Kingsbury of Waterbury to the effect that Major Benjamin Russell, the editor of the Columbian "Centinel" (Boston), originated the story that Capt. James Lawrence's last words were "Don't give up the ship."

That there is no truth whatever in the story told by Dr. Kingsbury is at once seen by looking at a file of the "Centinel." That journal was a semi-weekly sheet, being published on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The engagement between the Chesapeake and the Shannon took place on Tuesday, June 1, 1813, and Capt. Lawrence died at sea on the following Sunday, June 6, when being carried to Halifax on the Shannon. The death of Capt. Lawrence was first announced in the "Centinel" on Saturday, June 19, but that issue of the "Centinel" contained nothing as to what were his last words. The issue of the "Centinel" of the following Wednesday, June 23, contained an "Extract of a Letter" (dated June 19) from a person in New Bedford who had just arrived there from Halifax, where he had been a prisoner of war. This prisoner of war left Halifax on Thursday, June 10, four days after the Shannon had reached that place with the remains of Capt. Lawrence, and the above mentioned "Extract of a Letter," after stating that the wounds which Capt. Lawrence and Broke received in the engagement made them both delirious, says that "when Capt. Lawrence could speak, he was heard to say, 'Don't give up the ship.'"

This was the first intimation in the "Centinel" that Capt. Lawrence used these words, and it is thus made clear that, as I have said, Dr. Kingsbury's statement to the effect that Russell invented and published in his newspaper the story that the words in question were used by Capt. Lawrence is totally destitute of substantiality.

Some of the crew of the Chesapeake were court-martialed in 1814 for alleged offences during the engagement between that vessel and the Shannon. In the testimony which Dr. John Dix, the surgeon's mate, gave at that trial, he said, in speaking of Capt. Lawrence after his being wounded: "He . . . ordered me to go to the deck and tell the men to fire faster and not give up the ship."

This testimony from Dr. Dix contradicts Dr. Kingsbury's story that Capt. Lawrence did not order that the ship should not be given up, but that Russell made him so order. This testimony from Dr. Dix is to be found on page 403, of Vol. 1 of the First Series of Charles J. Ingersoll's "Historical Sketch of the Second War Between the United States of America and Great Britain."

C. W. L.

110 Tremont St., Boston, Feb. 1, 1900.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., Jan. 31, 1900.

The history of the garrison this week is a history of burial. More gruesome, if less poignant and terrible, than the first shock of death is the work of unloading the Manila dead, those who have made the immense journey across seas in that final silence that knows neither rocking sea nor home anchorage.

The flag that floats summer and winter over the garrison has often been dropped to half its length of late, but Tuesday it was the huge post flag that waved thus wearily far down the mast.

In addition to the mourning that rested over the garrison because of the arrival of the bodies of General Lawton and Maj. Logan on the Thomas, there was many a funeral procession Tuesday. This is but the beginning of the sad ceremonies which will mark the last home coming of the men whose lives went out under the Manila sun.

Capt. Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., 19th Inf.; Lieut. Barnett, 13th Inf., and A. A. Surg. Allen J. Black arrived in the garrison Wednesday from Fort Slocum, N. Y.

Lieut. Harry L. James left Friday for Angel Island, Cal.

Dr. E. P. Howell, who came in from Manila on the Peking, has been assigned to duty at the general hospital.

Maj. H. L. Haskell, Capt. C. C. Ballou, Lieuts. John B. Clayton and L. D. Breckinridge, of the 12th Inf., who arrived on the transport Thomas, are guests at the Occidental.

At noon Wednesday Lieut. Rogers F. Gardner, 3d Art., was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Louise Smith, of San Francisco. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. S. Ewing, Chaplain J. H. Macomber officiating. It was entirely private, only the members of the bride's family and Lieut. Ralph P. Brower, who was best man, being present.

Mrs. J. M. Thompson left Monday morning for Fort Douglas, Utah, where she will remain until the return of Col. Thompson from Manila.

On Thursday evening a very delightful box party was given by Col. Forward in honor of Col. and Mrs. A. C. Girard.

Mrs. Lieut. Dashiell, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Pierson, left Tuesday for their home in Mississippi. Miss Koerber and Miss Charlotte Epping, of New Mexico, are visiting Mrs. Col. Girard.

The card club was entertained Thursday by Col. and Mrs. Marshall. The prizes were won by Mrs. H. B. Freeman, Dr. Pedlar and Lieut. Brower.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1900.

The cadets gave a small german on Saturday afternoon, from 3:15 to 5:15. The dance was led by Cadet Wilen. Several visitors from a distance were present. The following is a list of the couples dancing: Mr. Weston and Miss Walcott, Mr. Baer and Miss Roe, Mr. Jackson and Miss Van Nest, Mr. Comly and Miss Butler, Mr. Morey and Miss Hallett, Mr. W. D. Smith and Miss Anne Davis, Mr. Jordan and Miss Adams, Mr. Mumma and Miss Sibley, Mr. Gleaves and Mrs. McNeil, Mr. Harvey and Miss Annie Davis, Mr. Johnston and Miss Belle Davis.

Miss Walcott, Miss Roe, Miss Van Nest and Miss Hallett were guests of Mrs. Bruff at luncheon on Saturday.

Additional interest was given to the concert programme on Saturday evening, as it bore the name of Master George Goethals, son of Capt. Goethals, and a promising pupil of Mr. Essigke. The young violinist executed two solos, "Dance in the Old Style," by Gillet, and "Cradle Song," by Hansen, with the ease and grace of a veteran performer, and his many friends join in congratulations to the young musician upon his successful debut.

On Saturday evening a card party was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Christian for their guests, Capt. and Mrs. Sibley. A number of the officers and ladies of the post were delightfully entertained. The game played was progressive euchre.

The meeting of the Card Club will be held at Mrs. Tillman's in Tuesday evening, Feb. 6. The attendance will not be confined exclusively to ladies, as at the afternoon meetings.

At the recent meetings of the Ladies' Reading Club papers have been read by Mrs. Jewey and Miss Craney; by the former an original short story called "Blind Luck," and by the latter a sketch of the Belgian dramatist "Maeterlinck."

Mr. Noah Brooks, of Castine, Me., whose nephew, Cadet Upham, is a member of the fourth class, spent Sunday at the post as a guest at the hotel.

On Friday, Feb. 9, a luncheon will be given by Mrs. Mills for Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, of New York.

Cards have been issued by Prof. and Mrs. Edgerton for a bal poudre on St. Valentine's night from 9 until 12 o'clock.

The cadets' 100th night ball will be given on Feb. 17, and the 100th night entertainment on Feb. 24 in Cullum Hall. The play on this occasion will be "The Amazons" with a cadet cast.

The indoor athletic competition will be held in the gymnasium on March 17.

FORT BROWN, TEX.

The farewell ball tendered to Capt. M. W. Day and Lieut. Pritchard, of Troop L, 9th Cav., Jan. 26, at the opera house, was a most delightful affair, and in every way a success. Among those present from Fort Brown, beside Capt. Day and Lieut. Pritchard, were Capt. C. G. Ayres, 10th Cav.; Mrs. Ayres, Mrs. Arthur Thayer, Dr. Harbin and Dr. Carbada. Matamoros and Brownsville society were fully represented.

Capt. Chas. G. Ayres, of the 10th Cav., who has just arrived at Fort Brown with his command, is an officer who has won considerable distinction and one whom the people of Brownsville will be proud to have in their midst, as commanding officer of the post. Capt. Ayres is the son of General Ayres, and came into the service in 1874 as a 2d Lieutenant of Infantry.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fairfax Ayres, the Captain's accomplished wife, is a daughter of the well-known family of Virginia.

SERVICE IN THE SPANISH WAR.

Havana, Cuba, Jan. 25, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It seems almost certain that at some future time a bill will be introduced to Congress authorizing enlisted men of the Army to count their time of service in the late war double, as in the case of the Civil War, in computing the thirty years for retirement. This being the case, it would be greatly to the benefit of the service if such a bill were introduced and became a law at once instead of years later.

There are at present a few old soldiers who served in the West Indies and the Philippines, and a few others who, on account of age and enfeebled condition, were allowed to remain at posts in the States. Many of both classes are of the non-commissioned staff, or are hospital stewards, and as at the present time younger blood is particularly required for these positions, such a law would enable many of the older men to retire immediately, thereby making way for younger and deserving men, who have had experience in this capacity and who are in many cases debarred by Army regulations on account of age limit from receiving a commission.

Many old soldiers who, in the ordinary course of duty, would have been able to complete the thirty years, now find themselves, on account of the hardship incident to the war and foreign service in the tropics, so enfeebled as to doubt their ability to do so, and it would indeed be a poor recompense if such men be obliged to take their discharges, with so many years' faithful service to their credit, after participating in a successful war against a foreign foe and in a foreign country.

MANANA.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 6.

The gymnasium of the Naval Academy is now an interesting scene of athletic activity daily between the hours of 5 and 6 in the afternoon. The naval cadets are preparing for their annual midwinter tournament, which will take place some time in March. Naval Cadet George B. Landenberger, of Pennsylvania, of the graduating class, is manager, and is displaying his usual interest and enthusiasm in the work of preparation. There is excellent material amongst the present corps of naval cadets for athletic indoor work and field sports. The number of cadets in practice in the gymnasium varies daily from twenty-five to fifty, and as they are racing, tumbling and battering away at the leather bags or each other in lively boxing bouts, the spectacle is quite animating. In the background of this activity are the eight at the oars in practice with the rowing machine, while Capt. Timmons stands up and gives the directions for working arms and vertebra. After the tournament the cadets will begin practice for the outdoor meet, which will be in May, and under the management of Cadet Landenberger. Prof. M. Strohm, the instructor in gymnastics, who for thirty years has successfully instructed the naval cadets, has general charge of the training parties.

The fourth, or "pleb" class, obtained its first rating by the semi-annual examination just concluded. Hereafter the class will be exempted from the regular running, allotted to the new recruits, and will be allowed to have class meetings, elect a president of the class, select class colors and have letter heads printed on their billets-doux.

The health of the cadets is exceptionally good. Only two are in the hospital, and those have but slight colds. A fatal accident in the work of rebuilding the Naval Academy occurred Wednesday afternoon. John McClellan, of New York, a stone-setter, was killed by the breaking of the boom of the derrick at use in setting granite blocks in the new armory.

Despite the extremely cold weather a large number of callers visited the Governor's mansion Thursday afternoon, the occasion being the third of Mrs. John Walter Smith's receptions. Mrs. Smith was assisted by Mrs. Charles T. Hutchins, wife of Comdr. Hutchins; Mrs. A. M. Knight, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Knight; Miss Murray, daughter of Paynor Murray, and Miss Saunders, the latter a sister of Mrs. Bullard, wife of Lieut. Bullard, U. S. N. Mrs. Bullard's father, Col. Saunders, is to be the next Adjutant General of Maryland.

During the recent cold weather the outdoor concerts of the Banks were omitted at the Naval Academy. The morning repertoire was rehearsed in the gymnasium, and the afternoon concerts were abandoned altogether.

A midnight special is on for Thursday, Feb. 15, to bring home the Annapolis and Naval Academy people who go to Baltimore to see "The Christian" at the Academy of Music.

A son of Prof. Woolsey Johnson, of Annapolis, having passed successfully the rigid examination required, has been appointed professor of mechanical drawing.

Miss Bloome, of Baltimore, who has been the guest of Mrs. A. J. Corbesier, wife of Sword Master Corbesier, Naval Academy, has returned home.

Mrs. Williams, of Knoxville, is the guest of Mrs. V. S. Nelson, wife of Lieut. Nelson, U. S. A.

James A. Ten Eyck, the coach of cadets eight, was here on Saturday.

Mrs. Thomas Nelson, wife of Comdr. Nelson, U. S. N., gave a card party here on Thursday.

The officers of the Naval Academy gave a reception Saturday night at the gymnasium. Mrs. Miller, wife of Lieut. M. L. Miller, U. S. N., assisted by Lieut. T. W. Kinkaid, U. S. N., received. The Naval Band, Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman, leader, furnished the music.

The following is the standing of the First Class of Naval Cadets, the Graduating Class, as determined by the recent semi-annual examination:

*1—Wm. McEntee, Minn.; *2—Wm. B. Furgeson, N. C.; *3—John A. Spilman, Va.; *4—Willis G. Mitchell, Penn.; *5—Carlton R. Kear, Ohio; *6—Chas. F. Snyder, W. Va.; *7—John J. Hyland, Mass.; *8—Emil V. Svanz, Texas; *9—Joseph P. Defrees, Ill.; *10—Harry Cage, Texas.

*11—Henry L. Wyman, Ill.; *12—Wilbert Smith, Mich.; *13—Wm. F. Bricken, Penn.; *14—Edward S. Jackson, Jr., Penn.; *15—John G. Church, Ohio; *16—Julius F. Hellweg, Md.; *17—Chas. T. Wade, N. J.; *18—Hollis T. Winston, N. C.; *19—Arthur B. Keating, Md.; *20—Geo. W. Steele, Ind.

*21—Robert Morris, Utah; *22—Herbert C. Cocke, Va.; *23—Loveman Noa, Tenn.; *24—Stafford H. R. Doyle, S. C.; *25—Hayne Ellis, Ga.; *26—John D. Wainwright, Del.; *27—Daniel P. Mannix, at large; *28—Sinclair Gannon, Texas; *29—Frederick R. Naile, Penn.; *30—Robert A. Abernethy, Tenn.

*31—Wm. S. Case, Ill.; *32—Jas. H. Comfort, Mo.; *33—James C. Kross, Penn.; *34—Wm. K. Riddle, Tenn.; *35—Clarence L. Arnold, Ind.; *36—Huntington Johnston, Oregon; *37—Chas. P. Huff, Mo.; *38—John W. Schoenfeld, N. Y.; *39—Saml. W. Bryant, Penn.; *40—Chas. S. Freeman, Penn.

*41—Edison E. Freeman, Ohio; *42—Abram C. Howard, Ill.; *43—Wm. N. Jeffers, N. Y.; *44—Robert L. Berry, Ky.; *45—John W. Timmons, Ohio; *46—Bayard T. Bulmer, Nev.; *47—Clarence E. Landram, Ky.; *48—Edwin H. Dodd, Ill.; *49—Ward K. Wortman, Mont.; *50—Carlos A. Gardiner, Ill.

*51—Wm. V. Tomb, Ark.; *52—Luke E. Wright, Jr., Tenn.; *53—Hugo W. Osterhaus, Va.; *54—Frank D. Berrien, Iowa; *55—Chas. R. Train, N. Y.; *56—Paul Foley, N. Y.; *57—Benj. G. Bartholow, Ohio; *58—Geo. B. Landenberger, Penn.; *59—Stanley Woods, Ill.; *60—Robt. T. Menner, Penn.

Second Class—Standing of the first fifteen: *1—Wm. B. Fogarty, Ohio; *2—Julius A. Furer, Wis.; *3—Clarence A. Conway, Mich.; *4—Louis McBride, Penn.; *5—Ernest J. King, Ohio; *6—Wm. Norris, Penn.; *7—Isaac I. Yates, N. Y.; *8—Sidney M. Henry, N. Y.; *9—Byron A. Long, Cal.; *10—Fred L. Oliver, N. C.; *11—Adolphus Andrews, Texas; *12—Alfred G. Howe, Ind.; *13—Jas. L. Ackerson, Mich.; *14—Holden C. Richardson, Penn.; *15—Chas. W. Fisher, Md.

*Members who have received 85 per cent. in all their studies.

Whether the activity of American Army ladies in the semi-public work of superintending charity enterprises in the island has set the example, we know not, but the women of Puerto Rico are showing a disposition to come out of their retirement, as one may judge from this note in the San Juan "News" of Jan. 23: "Two ladies of Aguadilla have applied for the situation of secretaries for the ayuntamientos of Isabela and Mora. This is the first instance of native ladies applying for public offices in Puerto Rico. The island press have many comments."

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS RECHRISTENED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In response to your courteous request and to satisfy a long-felt want, likewise to gratify a great popular demand, I beg to offer a name for those now called anti-imperialists—Starobats. This word, slightly modified from the original component, means him who follows the ancient model or old form. The accent is on the first syllable—Star. All vowels are pronounced as in the English word Star. The plural may be formed by adding A. The invention and right to use are not protected by copyright.

READER.

NOTES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

The English papers declare that foreign recruits for the Boer army were found in uniform on the German steamer Bundesrath, whose seizure by H. M. cruiser Magicienne, Capt. Tillard, has created so much excitement in Germany. In the ship's cargo were found saddles and other horse equipments. In the London "Chronicle," Sir C. Dilke calls attention to the fact that it will be almost impossible to prevent the smuggling of arms, ammunition, and men through Lorenzo Marques, save with the co-operation of the Portuguese authorities, upon which he thought it would be useless to rely. Among the vessels seized and taken to Durban was the Herzog carrying military stores to a Dutch man-of-war. This shows the difficulty the English Navy officers have in preventing contraband traffic without involving their government in difficulties with foreign powers. As for foodstuffs, English statesmen are seemingly agreed that Great Britain can ill afford to create a dangerous precedent certain to be used against her by the Powers at the first opportunity.

A General of our Civil War, writing from Grand Rapids, Mich., to the New York "Sun," under the initials of B. M. C., on the Boer strength, says: "To all this strength must be added the religious enthusiasm—fanaticism, if you please—of the Boers. Like Cromwell at Marston Moor, they 'trust in God and keep their powder dry.' As the little Dutch boy wrote his mother the day after Elendslaagte: 'I prayed to God and aimed carefully.' To them this is a 'holy war.' And this sentiment raises the potentiality by an equivalent of a large percentage." In this, as in every other war, enthusiasm behind the man behind the gun is one of the greatest forces to be reckoned with. To a people who do not subscribe to Napoleon's ironical aphorism that "God is on the side of the heaviest battalions," the ruler of all armies seems always to be within reinforcing distance, and this confidence in ultimate relief must give a steadiness and serenity that can be secured in no other way.

In the West End of London the tradesmen are suffering. One well-known tailor has already had sixty-seven customers killed and several fashionable restaurants have closed one or more dining rooms, so many of the men who were regular customers are now at the front. The complaint of the West End cabmen is piteous and for once well founded.

The British Government Post-Telegraph Departments have already sent nearly 500 men to South Africa, of whom more than 200 were skilled operators. It is said that their use of the Wheatstone automatic system on the field of battle is the first in the history of warfare. It was worked duplicate, and this was at the outset thought to be impossible under the rough circumstances of campaigning. Under this system despatches are prepared by "punchers" in advance and can then be sent at a high rate of speed, but delays are caused through the necessity of transcribing the message, as it is received and recorded automatically on tape. At the Modder River the telegraphers were under fire for a whole day, and worked through the night on official and press despatches, sending 100,000 words at the average speed of 200 words a minute. A majority are volunteers—members of the 24th Middlesex "Post Office Rifles." When it was known that the 24th would be wanted to supply a considerable number of telegraphers as Signal Corps men, the "Telegraph Chronicle," the organ of the operators, made a stirring appeal to the men and described in glowing terms the gallantry of American telegraphers in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines, and told how at the conclusion of the Spanish-American war an Army order was issued thanking them for their work. The British telegraphers are trying to live up to this standard.

The movements of the large English force in South Africa will be limited by the capacity of their single track roads unless they should develop the art of rapid railway building as we did during our great war.

All over the Transvaal Republic are scattered immense sheet iron storehouses, supposed at the present time to be crammed full of canned beef and other convenient edibles sent from America during the past year or so, and which will prove one of the strongest weapons of the Dutch when it comes to a siege.

One of the British correspondents in Natal gives an interesting calculation of the Boer losses since the beginning of the war, and makes the total 6,425, of which nearly a third is estimated to have been incurred in the siege of Ladysmith. The British losses in killed, wounded and captured up to and including Thursday, Jan. 18, were 7,987 officers and men. A despatch from Aden Jan. 18 states, on the authority of American passengers on the steamship Konig from the Transvaal, that the total of the Boer losses in the entire war in killed, wounded and prisoners, including recent battles, does not exceed 800.

Kimberley was subjected to a well directed bombardment on Jan. 23, but there were no casualties. Mining operations continue in spite of the siege. 4,000 natives being employed, 6,000 of the employees of the De Beers Mining Company having turned soldiers. One gun dubbed the "Long Cecil" has been manufactured in the works.

The kilts of the Highlanders are not found adapted to service in South Africa. A naval medical officer writes that their legs become covered with crops of vesicles; the beauty of the kilt and sporran is masked by a khaki flap, and when these two part company the aspect is both ludicrous and alarming.

This officer who wrote from the Modder River after the battle of Magersfontein, says: "The health of our troops is excellent; beyond a few cases of diarrhoea, sunstroke and sunburn there is no sickness. With regard to the latter trouble the Highlanders are chiefly afflicted; why are men sent out into this fierce sun in petticoats?"

The fact that the Boers are known to be very indifferent to their dead gives color to a statement appearing in the London Methodist "Times" on the authority of a Boer lady, "that it has always been President Kruger's policy to conceal from his own country, as well as from the world at large, all facts with respect to Boer losses. Whenever a Boer dies in battle his body is weighted and thrown to the bottom of a river, or in some other

way concealed as quickly as possible. No information of any kind is ever given to the relatives of the deceased."

The following table of distances in South Africa has been compiled for the use of the forces operating in that part of the world. The distances are by rail: From Cape Town to De Aar, 501 miles; Kimberley, 647; Vryburg, 774; Mafeking, 870; Bulawayo, 1,361; Bloemfontein, 750; Viljoen's Drift, 959; Johannesburg, 1,014. From Durban, the port of Natal, the distances to important points are as follows: Pietermaritzburg, 70; Ladysmith, 189; Harrismith, 249; Glencoe, 231; Newcastle, 268; Laing's Nek, 301; Charlestown, 304; Volksrust, 450; Viljoen's Drift, 650; Johannesburg, 714; Pretoria, 511. From Delagoa Bay, in Portuguese territory, the railway distances are: Koomati Poort (Transvaal frontier), 58 miles; Pretoria, 349 miles; Johannesburg, 395 miles.

A pamphlet just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture gives some data which show how thoroughly the Boers prepared for war in the matter of food supplies. The publication only brings the matter down to June 30, 1898, but the figures contained in it indicate that the Boers began preparations as far back as 1896.

The Magdeburg "Zeitung" publishes a letter from Commandant Albrecht, the Orange Free State Artillery Chief, dated Kronstadt, Dec. 17. He says: "The artillery hitherto has proved of little avail on either side, in spite of the fact that the Boer guns are better than those of the English and that the Boers aim better than the English. The battles of Magersfontein and Colenso were decided by the rifle and not by the guns." Col. Albrecht ridicules the lyddite bombs, which, he says, caused no damage. He concludes by saying that, judging from the present war, the losses through the most modern weapons are not greater than before, but rather smaller.

Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal diplomatic agent, is said to have exhibited in Berlin recently with much satisfaction a specimen of a Mauser rifle used by the Boers, the barrel of which is almost wholly incased in wood to take up the heat.

MEDICAL WORK IN SOUTHERN LUZON.

Surg. Gen. Sternberg has received from Manila the following interesting report by Maj. F. R. Keefer, Surgeon of the Provincial Brigade under General Schwan, on the work of the Medical Department in the operations in Southern Luzon in October:

"Although hastily formed, the brigade was unusually well equipped with medical officers. 1st Lieut. B. H. Dutcher, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., was assigned to duty with the mounted troop of cavalry (E. of the 3d), and with the sections of Light Battery F, 5th Art. 1st Lieut. E. P. Schreiner, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., and Acting Asst. Surg. J. C. Le Hardy served with the battalion of the 14th Inf. 1st Lieut. J. H. Ford, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., with Acting Asst. Surg. H. A. Littlefield and S. Richmond, were on duty with the 13th Inf., and Acting Asst. Surg. George W. Simms served with Lowe's Scouts and dismounted troop G, 4th Cav. No medical officer was assigned to the Engineer Corps (company) for the reason that it was not in the advance, and that all the medical officers were instructed to render its members any service that might be required. Three ambulances accompanied the expedition, and proved to be just the right number for the work which fell to them. Accompanying these ambulances and the various organizations were nine non-commissioned officers and nineteen privates of the Hospital Corps."

Referring to the killing of Capt. Safford he adds: "Capt. Safford's wound was through the left side of the chest, and proved mortal in about three hours. The wounded were at once cared for on the firing line by their medical officers and Hospital Corps men, and then promptly transported to the rear (Cavite Viejo) in the ambulances. To this point Acting Asst. Surg. Richmond was despatched with instruction to establish a temporary hospital, to telegraph to Manila for the hospital launch, and to dispose of the patients as promptly as possible, by sending them to Manila. Bacoar, Cavite or even to a naval vessel in the harbor, wherever, in fact, an opportunity first offered for their proper care. These instructions were given partly for the sake of the patients, and partly to enable the command to move forward without the incubus of the wounded."

"While at San Francisco de Malabon the Brigadier Commander having decided to send back all wheeled transportation to Bacoar, the ambulances were loaded with wounded and with a number of sick and footsore soldiers who were unable to further accompany the command, and all were conveyed to Rosario, whence they were sent to Manila hospitals. In all, forty-three sick and wounded soldiers were so disposed of. Acting Asst. Surg. Sims having reported as sick, was sent to Manila in charge of these patients and for personal treatment. On the next day's severe march across ricefields and into Das Marinas, not a man lagged. After this march, however, it was found that quite a number of fevers developed, and arrangements were made to send these patients to the regimental hospital at Imus the next day. This step was proved unnecessary by the return of the entire command to Bacoar, at which point thirteen sick soldiers were placed in the brigade hospital."

"On this campaign two facts of general interest much impressed me. The first of these was that the ambulance tongues are much too light to serve their purpose: five were broken during the march. Second, that many infantrymen were rendered ineffective by a curious circumstance, viz., having their shoe soles torn loose from the uppers by the extremely plastic, adhesive mud on some of the roads traversed. Medical officers and Hospital Corps men worked faithfully, intelligently and efficiently, and not a single case of neglect or lack of energy came to my knowledge."

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has recently held that a soldier is not deprived of a right to extra pay by having received a furlough under General Orders No. 114 of 1898, at any time during his service.

The Comptroller of the Treasury is of the opinion, and has so decided in several cases submitted to him, that if an officer or enlisted man has not been granted furlough privileges by or under General Orders No. 130 of 1898, or amendment thereof, for any substantial portion of the verbal furlough period of the organization to which he belongs, but was absent, sick in hospital or on sick furlough under General Orders No. 114 of the same year, or was held to duty by proper military authority during the period of the verbal furlough given to the organization, he is entitled to the extra pay provided by the acts of Jan. 12, 1890, and March 3, 1899, if he otherwise comes within the provisions of the said act.

The opinion of the Attorney General of the United States has been requested by the Comptroller of the Treasury in the case of Lieut. Comdr. Hawley O. Rittenhouse, U. S. N., for difference between the pay of a

Lieutenant and that of a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy, from Aug. 10 to Nov. 4, 1898. Commo. W. T. Sampson was, on Aug. 10, 1898, advanced eight numbers by the President and appointed a Rear Admiral from that date. At the same time Capt. J. W. Pillsbury was similarly advanced five numbers and appointed a Commodore, and Comdr. B. H. McCalla similarly advanced five numbers and appointed a Captain, both to take rank from Aug. 10. None of these proposed advancement in numbers and appointments was confirmed by the Senate, and, according to the rulings made by the Comptroller of the Treasury, said attempted advancements did not have the effect of promoting the officers named to the several positions to which they would have been promoted had their proposed advancements been confirmed. A doubt has arisen as to whether Mr. Rittenhouse, who was confirmed by the Senate Dec. 14, 1898, and whose promotion was caused by advancements given above, is entitled to the pay of a Lieutenant Commander from Aug. 10, 1898, the date of his taking rank as stated in his commission, or from Sept. 30, 1898, date of retirement of Rear Adm. Sicard, or from the date of his confirmation by the Senate, or whether he was entitled to the pay of that grade at all. The questions asked are whether (1) the appointment by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of Lieut. Comdr. Pillsbury to be a Commander, vice Comdr. B. H. McCalla, advanced and promoted, operated to remove the latter officer from the service and to invest Pillsbury with the rank and office of Commander, and, if so, from what date; (2) if Pillsbury was thereby made Commander, was his promotion a promotion in due course, and did the retirement of Rear Adm. Sicard, or the retirement of Rear Adm. Matthews, create a vacancy in the grade of Commander which he was entitled to fill? (3) whether the appointment of Lieut. Rittenhouse to be a Lieutenant Commander operated to invest him with the rank and office of Lieutenant Commander, and, if so, when? (4) was his promotion a promotion in due course, and did the retirement of Rear Adm. Sicard or of Rear Adm. Matthews, or the promotion of Lieut. Comdr. Pillsbury, create a vacancy in the grade of Lieutenant Commander, which he was entitled to fill, and, if so, from what date?

Asst. Surg. J. B. Dennis, U. S. N., has requested that his rate of pay be changed from \$1,700 a year, the sea pay of an Assistant Surgeon in his first five years, under the law as it existed before the passage of the Navy personnel act, to \$1,900, the sea pay of his grade under the old law after five years' service. The officer bases his claim upon the credit of five years given to appointees from civil life by Section 13 of said act. The Comptroller of the Treasury has held in the case that Mr. Dennis is not, while receiving pay under the old law, entitled for computing his pay, to the credit of five years given by the new law to those appointed from civil life. Where his pay would otherwise be reduced by the new law, he is to be paid "according to existing law," and not according to the law as amended by the Navy Personnel act, which grants this five years' credit.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. H. A.—There will be a vacancy to the U. S. M. A. in the district you mention in 1901.

MRS. G. P. R.—The Congressman can make his selection in advance if he so desires.

ANXIOUS.—The nominations of Lieuts. Williamson, Sewell and Slaven, of the cavalry, as Captains and Assistant Quartermasters in Regular Army has been confirmed by the Senate. Only Williamson and Slaven have recently resigned their commissions in the line. Sewell has only just arrived in San Francisco and has not yet resigned his line commission. This explains why they are still carried on the Army lists in the cavalry. The vacancies of Williamson and Slaven have already been filled by lineal promotion. Sewell's will be filled as soon as he resigns from the line. The first two were filled by the promotions of Drake and Saltsman. Morrison will probably get Sewell's place.

S.—The U. S. Pension Agent in New York city is Gen. M. Kerwin; office, 65 Bleecker street.

W. H.—"God Save the King," written between 1736 and 1740, is stated to have been first sung in public at a dinner given in 1740 to celebrate the capture of Porto Bello by Adm. Vernon in the previous year; it was sung to music of his own composition by the reputed author, Henry Carey. The phrase "God Save the King" is said by Froude to have been the watchword of the Navy in 1545, the countersign being "Long to reign over us."

WAR asks whether H. R. 3715 (on page 490, our issue of Jan. 20) refers to officers who were in both the Spanish and Civil wars, or to officers who were in either one of them. Answer.—The measure applies to those officers who served in both wars.

SUBSCRIBER asks: How many days does it take a transport to reach Manila sailing from San Francisco, Cal.? How many days for a letter to reach the Philippines, posted in New York city, and how often do mail steamers leave New York, and on what days? Answer.—Steamers leave San Francisco every week with mail for the Philippines. Some of the mail is taken on U. S. transports and some on the passenger steamers. The post office sends mail by any steamer available, and the time of transit varies according to the speed of the steamer. The average time from New York to Manila is about 35 days, although it is sometimes quicker. We received a letter in New York city on Feb. 5 that was mailed at Manila Jan. 4. There is no line of steamers running from New York to Manila. Simply addresses your mail to Manila and post it as soon as ready, being careful to put the regiment or vessel in the address the party addressed belongs to, and the post office will do the rest.

FORT ADAMS.—The grade of "Observer Sergeant" has not yet been provided for. It is understood, however, to have been recommended. The latest information on the subject will always be found in the columns of the Army and Navy Journal.

W. H. R. asks: The squads being in line standing at the order, these commands are given: 1. Port; 2. Arms. 1. Left step; 2. March. 1. Squad; 2. Halt. At the command "Halt" does the squad remain at port arms or come to the order? Answer.—The pieces are brought to the order upon halting. (See par. 52, Circular 16, A. G. O., July 28, 1897.)

C. V.—At the battle of Gettysburg, according to Philister's statistical records, the total Confederate loss was 31,621 total Union loss, 23,186, of whom 2,894 were killed, 13,706 wounded and 6,645 missing. Leslie J. Perry, of the War Records Office, estimates Lee's losses in the campaign of Gettysburg in killed and wounded at 31 per cent. of his force of 80,000 men, or 3,802 killed, 21,241 wounded; total, 25,044.

J. L.—We would suggest that you write the Adjutant General, U. S. A., for the information you desire. All such information should be obtained direct by the person interested, as the A. G. O. will not give it otherwise.

W. C. S.—Your first question about bugle calls was not sufficiently explicit, but now that we know exactly what you want, we can answer your inquiry. The call which you heard played in the camp of the 12th New York at Chickamauga, and which you say was a new and beautiful one and well rendered, was the "Call to Quarters," authorized by Regulations. You will find it on page 504 of the latest edition of the Artillery Drill Regulations.

E. E. B.—In further answer to your inquiry, replied to in Journal of Jan. 27, you are informed that there is no rule laid down as to what movements would break the numbers, but it is the custom of the service that if an officer is drilling a company or squad by the numbers and he commands "Load," Trail, Secure, or any motion of the manual done in one motion and then Right Shoulder Arms, it is customary to say "by the numbers."

THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 555.)

The following named officers, now stationed at the points indicated, will report by letter to the C. O., Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe, for his instructions as to time and place they will appear before a board of officers to examine them as to their fitness for promotion, to-wit: 1st Lieut. Melville S. Jarvis, 5th Inf., San Luis, Cuba; 1st Lieut. Robert L. Hamilton, 5th Inf., Santiago, Cuba. (D. Cuba, Jan. 25.)

The following named officers having arrived on the Duke of Flite will report as indicated: A. A. Surg. George H. Jones, U. S. A., to the Chief Surgeon of the Department; Capt. John Newton, 10th Inf., to his regimental commander, Aparrí; 1st Lieut. G. D. Arrowsmith and 2d Lieut. Parker Hitt, 25th Inf., to their regimental commander, Bamban; the detachment of 20th Inf., to regimental commander, Fort Santiago, Manila. (D. P. and 8th C., Dec. 28.)

The following named officers having arrived on the Indiana will report as indicated: A. A. Surgs. A. W. Morse, E. W. Ames, J. B. Hallwood, W. H. Tukey, C. H. Stearns, L. A. Molony, T. S. Lowe and O. W. Woods, U. S. A., to the Chief Surgeon of the Department. The following named officers will report to their respective regimental commanders at the stations designated: 2d Lieut. J. C. Brady, 4th Inf., Imus; Capt. R. W. Dowdy, 22d Inf., Candaba; 2d Lieut. W. Lindsey, 31st Inf., Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao; 1st Lieut. J. B. Heyburn, 44th Inf., Manila; 2d Lieut. F. G. Keland, 45th Inf., La Loma Church; Capt. Edgar A. Fry, 36th Inf., Mangatara. (D. P. and 8th C., Dec. 28.)

The following named officers will report by letter to the Commanding General, Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, for his instructions as to the time they will appear before a board of officers to examine them as to their fitness for promotion, to-wit: Capt. William J. Turner, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Lacey S. Upton, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Truman O. Murphy, 10th Inf. (D. Cuba, Jan. 25.)

Lieut. Col. Wilber E. Wilder and James Parker, 43d and 45th Inf., U. S. V., respectively, will proceed to El Deposito and La Loma Church, and join their respective regiments. (D. P. and 8th C., Dec. 27.)

Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from the War Department, dated Dec. 22, 1899, the sentences by general courts martial, to be shot to death by musketry, in the cases of Privates William Scarborough, Co. B, 3d Inf.; Peter McBurnett and Otto R. Conine, Co. B, 16th Inf., and so much of that relates to confinement in the case of Corp. George Damphoffer, Co. B, 16th Inf., sentenced. Dishonorable discharge and confinement at hard labor for life, are commuted to 20 years confinement in the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. They will be sent by the first available U. S. A. transport leaving Manila, to San Francisco, Cal., with a view to their confinement at the place indicated. (D. P. and 8th C., Dec. 26.)

The 38th and 40th Inf. are assigned to the 1st Division, 8th Army Corps. (D. P. and 8th C., Dec. 27.)

The following named officers having arrived on the Ohio will report as indicated: A. A. Surg. William J. Boyd, U. S. A., to the Chief Surgeon of the Department; Chaplain Hasley C. Gavitt, U. S. A., will remain on duty with the 40th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James F. McKinley, 6th Cav., will proceed to Vigan, Luzon, and report to Brig. Gen. S. B. M. Young, for duty; 1st Lieut. Hamilton A. Smith, 3d Inf., to report to his regimental commander, Calocan, Luzon; 2d Lieut. Louis D. Rucker, Jr., 16th Inf., to his regimental commander, Aparrí, Luzon; Capt. William S. Graves, 20th Inf., to his regimental commander, Fort Santiago, Manila. (D. P. and 8th C., Dec. 27.)

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

All the nominations for promotion and appointment in the Regular and Volunteer Army which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 3 were confirmed by the Senate on Feb. 2.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate Feb. 2, 1900:

Appointment in the Army—Quartermaster's Department. 1st Lieut. Charles D. Palmer, 6th Art., to be A. Q. M., with the rank of Captain, Jan. 31, 1900, vice Ruhlen, promoted.

Executive nominations received by the Senate Feb. 6, 1900:

Promotions in the Army—Medical Department. Maj. James P. Kimball, Surg., to be Deputy Surgeon General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Feb. 1, 1900, vice Tilton, retired. Capt. William O. Owen, Asst. Surg., to be Surgeon with the rank of Major, Feb. 1, 1900, vice Kimball, promoted. Capt. Peter R. Egan, Asst. Surg., to be Surgeon with the rank of Major, Feb. 2, 1900, vice Munn, retired.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East—Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A.

Division of Cuba—Headquarters, Havana. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. Vols.

The Division of Cuba is divided into four departments, as follows:

1. Dept. of Havana Province and Pinar del Rio.—Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V.

2. Dept. of Havana.—Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. A.

3. Dept. of Matanzas and Santa Clara.—Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V.

4. Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe.—Col. S. M. Whitelaw, 10th Cav., headquarters, Santiago, Cuba.

Department of the Pacific and 8th Corps.—Headquarters, Manila, P. I. Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. V.

Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.

Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks. Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.

Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.

Department of Puerto Rico.—Headquarters, San Juan. Brig. Gen. Geo. W. Davis, U. S. V.

Department of the Lakes. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. J. F. Wade, U. S. A.

Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.

Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. J. F. Wade, U. S. A.

Department of Alaska.—Headquarters, Fort St. Michael. Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. V., Col., 8th Inf.

Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio, Col. C. McKibbin, 12th Inf.

G. O. 60, Department of the Pacific and 8th Corps, issued Dec. 13, 1899, remits the unexpired portion of the sentence imposed in the case of Jose Ruiz, declared guilty of the crimes of conspiracy and embezzlement. G. O. 63 publishes the train schedule and regulations to govern traffic on the Manila and Ipaguan Railway. A train guard will be furnished for each train. Eight non-commissioned officers and forty enlisted men will compose the entire guard. No natives will be allowed on the government train, and no enlisted men on the native train. The train service will be in charge of the Depot Quartermaster, Manila. G. O. 66 directs the observance of Christmas Day. Circular 80 publishes a letter from the Secretary of War relating to securing relics for the Smithsonian Institution. Circular 82 directs that hereafter in reporting stations and movements of troops to these headquarters, regimental commanders will do so by company letters. Circular 81 publishes a communication from Chief Paym. A. S. Tower relating to pay rolls.

These orders were issued in December, 1899, from the office of the Military Governor of the Philippines: G. O. 65, relating to the disease known as glanders or farcy. G. O.

66 relative to an interchange of judicial offices. G. O. 71 prescribing a system of keeping public accounts. G. O. 72 announcing the establishment of Provoat Courts until civil courts are established. G. O. 73 declares that trade and commercial intercourse with the ports of the Sulu Archipelago, with those of Zamboanga, Cottabatto and Davao of the Island of Mindanao, and with the Island of Basilan, were re-established. The ports of Zamboanga, Mindanao, Jolo, Island of Jolo, and Siasi, Island of Siasi, are declared to be open ports for the time being.

G. O. 228, series of 1899, Department of Puerto Rico, and G. O. 4, 5 and 6, series of 1900, relate to the civil government of the island. Circular 2, Jan. 12, 1900, Department of Puerto Rico, gives instructions relative to the return of ammunition.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

ATHENIAN*—At Manila, P. I.
AZTEC*—Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 11, for Manila, via Hilo, H. I.
BENMOHR*—San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 5.
BUPORD—Havana to Cienfuegos, Feb. 7.
BURANSE*—San Juan, P. R., to Santiago, Feb. 8.
COLUMBIA*—Sailed from Manila, P. I., Jan. 15, for San Francisco, Cal.
CONEMAUUGH*—At San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 22.
CROOK*—At New York, N. Y.
DALNY VOSTOCK*—Sailed from Manila, P. I., Jan. 12, for San Francisco, Cal.
DUKE OF FIFE*—At Manila, P. I., Dec. 26.
FLINTSHIRE*—At Manila, P. I., Jan. 22.
GARONNE*—At Manila, P. I., Dec. 31.
GRANF*—Manila, P. I., to San Francisco, Feb. 7.
HANCOCK*—Sailed from Manila, P. I., Jan. 20, for San Francisco, Cal.
INDIANA*—San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 7.
INGALLS*—At Havana, Cuba.
KILPATRICK*—New York, N. Y., to Manzanillo, Feb. 2.
LEELANAW*—At San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 22.
LENNOX*—Sailed from Manila, P. I., Jan. 2, for Portland, Ore.
LOGAN*—Sailed from Manila, P. I., Jan. 14, for San Francisco, Cal.
MAXENSE*—San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 3.
MCLELLAN*—Santiago to New York, Feb. 3.
MCPIERSON*—New York to San Juan, Feb. 2.
MEADE*—San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 4.
OHIO*—San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 2.
PATHAN*—San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 7.
PENNSYLVANIA*—Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 25, for Manila, P. I.
PORT ALBERT*—Sailed from Seattle, Wash., Jan. 18, for Manila, P. I., via Hilo, H. I.
PORT ST. PHENS*—Sailed from Manila, P. I., Jan. 20, for Seattle, Wash.
SEDGWICK*—At New York, N. Y.
SENATOR*—San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 31.
SHERIDAN*—Sailed from Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 17, for Manila, P. I.
SHERMAN*—San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 7.
SIAM*—Sailed from Manila, P. I., Jan. 6, for San Francisco, Cal.
ST. PAUL*—Sailed from Manila, P. I., Jan. 6, for San Francisco, Cal.
TARTAR*—Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 11, for Manila, P. I.
THOMAS*—At San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 30.
VICTORIA* (troopship)—At Manila, P. I., Jan. 6.
VICTORIA* (animal)—At Manila, Feb. 1.
WARREN*—Sailed from Manila, P. I., Jan. 24, for San Francisco, Cal., via Guam and Honolulu.
WESTMINSTER*—Manila, P. I., Feb. 6.
WRIGHT*—Havana to Santiago, Jan. 26.
WYFIELD*—At Manila, P. I., Jan. 4.

HOSPITAL SHIPS.

MISSOURI—Maj. W. H. Arthur, Surgeon, U. S. A., in charge. Sailed from Manila, P. I., Dec. 31, for San Francisco, Cal.
RELIEF—Maj. Harry O. Perley, Surgeon, U. S. A., in charge. At Manila, P. I.
TERRY—At Havana, Cuba.
*Chartered vessel.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, Feb. 3.
Adjutant General, Washington:
Kobbe reports from Cebu occupation by troops of Calbayog, Catbalogan, in Samar, and Tacloban, Leyte; opposition these three points; insurgents endeavored to burn Calbayog and Catbalogan without success, except very slight destruction in last town when first put out by troops from this point. Kobbe drove insurgents under Gen. Lukban into mountains, capturing large arsenal powder house, Lukban's baggage and money, and all his artillery. Tacloban insurgents' loss in killed, 10; no casualties. Kobbe captured at all points 30 pieces artillery, good many rifles, stores and ammunition. Large quantities hemp at points seized by Kobbe; 30 merchant vessels engaged in transporting same to Cebu and Manila. OTIS.

Manila, Feb. 5.
Adjutant General, Washington:
Deaths from disease—Cerebro spinal meningitis, Dec. 30, George Mann, Co. H, 38th Inf.; acute diarrhea, Shelby H. Taylor, Co. 22d Inf.; valvular heart disease, Dec. 25, Joseph Wilson, Sergt. F, 23d Inf.; septicaemia, Jan. 25, John H. Cogan, F, 3d Inf.; variola, Jan. 28, Arthur J. Ellis, H, 44th Inf.; Jan. 27, Clyde H. Conner, I, 38th Inf.; malarial fever, Virgil J. Ferguson, O, 12th Inf.; Jan. 22, Ralph L. Richar, K, 34th Inf.; Jan. 28, Nathan Coffee, A, 24th Inf.; Jan. 11, John Pleasant, F, 25th Inf.; tuberculosis, Jan. 30, Charles L. Haefer, L, 32d Inf.; appendicitis, Jan. 31, John McGonagle, musician, C, 28th Inf.; Feb. 2, Fred P. Collins, Battalion Sergt. Maj., 14th Inf.; dysentery, Feb. 1, Peter W. Helvie, D, 45th Inf.; Feb. 2, Louis Omb, Sergt., C, 11th Cav.; Feb. 1, Charles Moore, E, 22d Inf.; Jan. 15, Samuel Long, C, 22d Inf.; typhoid, Jan. 24, Thomas H. Bennett, G, 4th Cav.; Feb. 1, Louis McPherson, A, 35th Inf.; Jan. 27, Harry Radabaugh, G, 27th Inf.; abscess of liver, Jan. 24, Edgar M. Stuecker, M, 31st Inf.; pneumonia, Jan. 28, John Cunningham, Corp., L, 9th Inf.

From wounds in action—Jan. 27, Thomas O'Rourke, E, 27th Inf. Accidental gunshot—Jan. 25, Witt Adats, M, 29th Inf.; Jan. 18, Herman A. Larson, K, 46th Inf. OTIS.

Manila, Feb. 7.
Adjutant General, Washington:
1st Lieut. James P. Toncay, 36th U. S. Vol. Inf., died today, 6:30 a. m., hemorrhagic smallpox. OTIS.

Manila, Feb. 7.
Adjutant General, Washington:
Escaped Spanish prisoners report they saw Lieut. Stockley a prisoner in hands of insurgents Jan. 28, near Antimonan, Southern Luzon. OTIS.

Manila, Feb. 7.
Adjutant General, Washington:
Capt. Smith, 19th, died at Bogod, 8:30 evening, Feb. 5, gunshot wound; body in sealed casket will be shipped San Francisco. OTIS.
This refers to Capt. Edmund D. Smith, 19th U. S. Inf., his wounds being received in action in Cavite Province.

Manila, Feb. 8.
Adjutant General, Washington:
Killed—Luzon, F, 25th Inf., Jan. 3, at Iba, Sherman Shepard; E, 3d Cav., Jan. 14, at Bimauya, George Mitchell; G, 37th Inf., Jan. 22, at Dasol, Zambales, George G. Knapp; L, 34th Inf., Jan. 14, at Carriglan, Nueva Ecija, Thomas Griffin; B, 41st Inf., Feb. 2, at Mabinalat, August Costa; 32d Inf., Feb. 6, near Dinalupjan, Batnan, Lee S. Murphy (Corporal), Leonard T. Brann, Bert R. Lane, Oliver H. Martin, Algernon S. Pressley, George Welch; K, 18th Inf., Panay, Jan. 11, at Panitan, John H. Denny; L, 43d Inf., Samar, Jan. 27, at Catbalagan, Edward Logan.
Wounded—At Samar, S. Patrick Duffy (Corporal), leg. severe. OTIS.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 8.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Col. John R. Lewis, U. S. A., retired, died at 11 a. m., today of tuberculosis of the bowels, complicated with pneumonia. SHERIDAN, Assistant Adjutant General.

Hong Kong, Feb. 8.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington:
Residents of Hong Kong have subscribed \$1,000 for families of those killed and injured by explosion on board the Wheeling on the 27th. The wounded are doing well. WATSON.

GENERAL LAWTON'S FUNERAL.

The arrangements and ceremonies attending the funeral of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U. S. V., late commander of the 1st Division, 8th Army Corps, held in Washington, D. C., Feb. 9, were under the direction of Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., and as prescribed in G. O. 4, Feb. 7, from his headquarters.

The commanding officer, Fort Myer, Va., detailed one troop of cavalry to proceed to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot Feb. 8, in time to receive and escort the remains to the Church of the Covenant. The ceremonies of the church took place at 2 o'clock p. m. Friday, Feb. 9. Admission to the church was by card, and these arrangements were under the supervision of Col. Theodore A. Bingham, U. S. Engrs., Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds.

The escort and column was organized as follows: Platoon of mounted police, Capt. M. A. Austin commanding; 3d U. S. Cav. Band, Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt and staff, Maj. John A. Johnston, A. A. G.

Special Aids.—Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, U. S. A.; Col. John F. Weston, U. S. A.; Col. Theodore A. Bingham, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Henry G. Sharpe, U. S. A.; Capt. Joseph E. Kuhn, U. S. A.; Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, U. S. A.

Aids.—Lieut. Col. William H. Carter, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Culver C. Sniffen, U. S. A.; Maj. William A. Simpson, U. S. A.; Maj. Charles L. McCawley, U. S. M. C.; Maj. Harvey C. Carbaugh, U. S. V.; Capt. Charles G. Treat, U. S. A.; Capt. George O. Squire, U. S. V.

Squadron 3d U. S. Cav., Maj. Henry Jackson commanding; Light Battery M, 7th U. S. Art., Capt. M. M. Macomb commanding; Siege Battery O, 7th U. S. Art., Capt. John R. Williams commanding; Brigade of Foot Troops, Col. Francis L. Guenther commanding, and staff; Regiment U. S. Infantry, Col. Edward Moale commanding; 1st Battalion, Cos. C, D, E and F, 15th U. S. Inf., Lieut. Col. Constant Williams commanding; 2d Battalion, Cos. G, K, L and M, 15th U. S. Inf., Maj. George A. Cornish commanding; 3d Battalion, Cos. E, F, G and H, 2d U. S. Inf., Capt. Edmund K. Webster commanding.

Regiment U. S. Artillery, Col. John I. Rodgers commanding; 1st Battalion, Batteries E, G, K and N, 4th U. S. Art., Maj. James M. Lancaster commanding; 2d Battalion, Batteries A, B, L and M, 5th U. S. Art., Maj. John B. Burbank commanding; 3d Battalion, Batteries C, H and N, 5th U. S. Art.; O, 4th U. S. Art., Maj. Frederick Fuger, commanding; Battalion U. S. Marines, Maj. Randolph Dickens commanding.

The U. S. S. Sylphe, U. S. N., Lieut. W. K. Gise commanding, fired minute guns as the funeral cortege crossed the Aqueduct Bridge, and the commanding officer Fort Myer executed the provisions of par. 430, Army Regulations, in continuation of this salute.

The remains were conducted to the grave by the Commanding General and Staff, followed by Troop G, 3d U. S. Cav., dismounted, Capt. Hardie commanding, and preceded by the 3d U. S. Cav. Band.

General Lord Wolseley will have a better opinion of "Mr." Grant's method of war after he has had more experience himself in that line of business. General Grant, when he took command of the Union armies, in May, 1864, dealt with a problem similar to that which now perplexes the English military commanders in South Africa. He had before him an active and vigorous enemy, holding interior lines and able to concentrate against his detached command almost at will. He kept them so busy all along the line that each individual commander found that he had all he could do to take care of himself without assisting others. Apparently General Roberts has reached the conclusion that this is the way to deal with the Boers, who are able to stand off the detached British columns so long as they are acting independently. This plan of warfare means hard and persistent fighting and a long list of casualties. Because he pursued it, and pursued it to success, General Grant was called a butcher. As a matter of fact he lost fewer men than those sacrificed by previous commanders in the same field who failed where he made a triumphant success. We commend his experience to the British officers in South Africa. They will find it profitable to make a careful study of the campaigns of Grant. When the Army of Boers is "fought to a frazzle," as Longstreet said the Army of Lee was, just previous to the final break up at Five Forks, the end will be at hand. The English forces are apparently occupied in preparation for an aggressive movement all along the lines, but their plans have not yet developed. If they are as persistent as Grant was they will succeed as he did.

J. S. Taylor, Asst. Surg., U. S. N., has presented to the Secretary of the Navy his claim to the rates of pay in force on June 30, 1899, for the officers of his grade in the Navy. It seems that the officer entered the naval service as a volunteer Assistant Surgeon June 29, 1898, and on Oct. 9, 1899, he was re-examined for Assistant Surgeon and on Nov. 8, 1899, received a commission transferring him from the temporary to the permanent force without having been discharged from the former. He has served continuously as an Assistant Surgeon from his entry into the service, June 29, 1898, to the present time.

The Comptroller of the Treasury Department holds in the case that the officer is not now entitled to be paid at the rates in force for officers of his grade in the Regular Service on June 30, 1899, after which the new rates of pay under the Navy personnel act, for the most part, went into effect. Although Asst. Surg. Taylor occupies the same relative grade in the Regular Service that he formerly held in the temporary force of the Navy, yet the Comptroller states that the two positions are essentially different and distinct. His appointment in the Regular Service, while still holding a position in the temporary force, operated as a discharge from his former position and an appointment to the latter; and, although the two services are to be regarded for some purposes as continuous, the one with the other, yet the position of Assistant Surgeon held by the officer in the temporary force is a different and distinct position from that of Assistant Surgeon in the permanent force which he now holds.

STATE TROOPS.

It has been decided to organize the 13th New York into a heavy artillery regiment, to be known as the 1st Regt. of Heavy Artillery. It will perform duty this year in the harbor forts in lieu of duty at the Camp of Instruction.

The review of the 7th New York at its armory on Feb. 7 by Col. A. L. Mills, U. S. A., Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, was as usual with affairs of this organization, attended with the greatest success, only the armory was not nearly large enough to accommodate all the friends of the command that desired to be present. The formation for review was in line of masses, and finely executed. The regiment paraded in 2 battalions of 5 companies of 32 files each, Col. Appleton in command of the regiment, the 1st Battalion in command of Maj. Abrams, and the 2d in command of Maj. Conover. Evening parade and a regimental drill followed the review, the exhibition being fully up to the standard for which the 7th is celebrated. The only unusual occurrence was the accidental dropping of a rifle by a man who was awarded a ten-year medal for long service. Aside from the presentation of long-service medals and marksman's badges, Co. F was presented with the trophy for making the highest figure of merit in rifle shooting in the Fifth Brigade. Among the special guests were Lieut. Col. O. L. Hein, U. S. A.; Maj. J. G. D. Knight, U. S. A.; Capt. E. L. Butts, U. S. A.; Col. J. W. Powell, U. S. A.; Generals Louis Fitzgerald and T. H. McGrath; Col. T. J. O'Donoghue, Lieut. Col. Hurry and Maj. Holland, N. G. N. Y.

The 8th New York, Col. Jarvis, will be reviewed at its armory Feb. 22. There will be joint games at the armory on March 17, given by the regimental athletic association and Columbia College. The officers of the regiment will hold a mess dinner at the Hotel Marlborough Feb. 17.

The review of the 12th New York by Governor Dyer, of New Hampshire, on the evening of Jan. 26, fully indicated the progress the 12th has made since it was reconstituted into a National Guard command after being mustered out from the Volunteers. For the review the regiment was promptly formed in line of masses, parading in 3 battalions, 4 companies of 12 files being in each. Lieut. Col. Sieter commanded the 1st Battalion, Maj. Content the 2d and Maj. Buek the 3d. Governor Dyer was accompanied by Adj. Gen. Sackett and Col. H. A. Dyer, of his staff. Evening parade and a short regimental drill followed, the movements being executed with a finish and promptness that was really surprising, especially considering the short time the regiment has been reorganized. The men were very steady throughout the evening, and the manual was exceptionally well executed. During the ceremonies Co. E was ordered to the front and center, where Governor Dyer in a few well chosen words, presented it with the "Leonard Trophy," which it won in competitive shooting in the armory range. The commodious armory was filled to overflowing with the friends of the regiment, many people well known to society being among the number. Governor Dyer, with Mrs. McCooky Butt, led the grand march. Among the military men present were General Butt, Lieut. Col. Hurry, Maj. Hotchkin and Banks, Capt. Walton, Stott and Hough.

Some officers of the New York National Guard have evidently forgotten the article that appeared in the Army and Navy Journal some years ago criticizing a field officer in a city regiment who used to appear on the floor during drills and make observations on the work of his subordinates while he was in civilian dress. It is a bad practice, and we are surprised to find that a certain field officer of a New York City regiment has forgotten the good advice we then gave, and comes out on the drill floor without his uniform and corrects errors in drills.

Capt. John J. Leonard, who has for 23 years been connected with Co. 4 of the 2d Regt. of Massachusetts, has applied for retirement. He is second in length of service in the Massachusetts Militia only to Capt. J. H. Frothingham, of the 1st Heavy Artillery. Capt. Leonard served in the Volunteers during the Spanish war.

In the Connecticut National Guard the 2d Regt. has the highest figure of merit of the four regiments for drill attendance for December, viz., 93.11. The Machine Gun Battery has a figure of merit of 93.70.

TEXAS VOLUNTEER GUARD.

The following appointments and promotions have taken place in the Texas Volunteer Guard during the sixty days ending Jan. 30: On the staff of the Commander-in-Chief: Eugene Williams, of Waco, appointed J. A. G., with rank of Colonel Staff Corps; Wm. A. Childress, to be A. C. G., rank Colonel S. C. In the First Division: General L. M. Oppenheimer, of El Paso (late Colonel, 2d Texas Vols.), to be Major General; Maj. John B. Armstrong, of Alice, to be A. C. of O., rank Colonel S. C.; Geo. T. West, of Denison, to be A. P. M. G., rank Lieutenant Colonel S. C. In the First Brigade: Col. W. H. Stacy, of Austin (late Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Texas Vols.), to be Brigadier General; W. B. Brush, of Austin, to be C. of S., rank Major S. C.; Geo. N. Torrey, of Houston, to be A. Q. M. G., rank Captain S. C. In the Second Brigade: General A. P. Wozencraft, of Fort Worth (late Adjutant General of Texas), to be Brigadier General; Jos. E. Farnsworth, of Fort Worth, to be C. of S., rank Major S. C.; J. K. Gilliland, of Decatur, to be A. Q. M. G., rank Captain S. C. In the Battalion of Artillery: Dalton Scales and H. L. Johnson, Jr., to be 1st Lieutenants, and Spence Hardie to be 2d Lieutenant in Battery B, of Dallas. In the First Infantry: 2d Lieut. T. S. Simmons to be 1st Lieutenant, and 1st Serg. R. H. Hall to be 2d Lieutenant in Co. E, of Corpus Christi; Serg. J. A. Broadus to be 2d Lieutenant in Co. K, of Caldwell. In the Second Infantry: Hammond Norwood to be Captain, Hood Boone to be 1st Lieutenant and Jack H. Wyatt to be 2d Lieutenant in Co. C, of Navasota. The Frontier Battalion, better known as the Texas Rangers, is at present very much spread out over the State. One company is doing duty, keeping the peace in the lumber region of East Texas, another is 600 miles away keeping down lawlessness on the Rio Grande, a third is cut up into detachments

for the same purpose on the lower Rio Grande, and the fourth has just finished a trying tour of duty at Bastrop in connection with a neighborhood feud involving over five hundred persons. This peerless body of frontier troops is now supplied with the most improved arms and with smokeless powder cartridges, and is the only body belonging to the Texas Volunteer Guard which is provided with ammunition for target practice. All the other troops are merely well drilled "show corps," and the niggardliness of the State Legislature is to blame. The Battalion of Artillery is provided with field guns of the latest model, but no provision has been made for practical instruction in target practice, range finding or anything else which would be useful in the field, should the organization be suddenly called upon.

A GREAT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual report of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York for 1899 shows that this company, the largest insurance organization in the world, has greatly added to its business during the year. Its assets have increased \$24,327,212 and the total sum now held by it for the security of its policy holders is \$301,844,537.52. The growth of the institution in the past ten years has been enormous, its assets having increased from \$146,494,179.95 in 1890 to the figures given above, an increase of over 100 per cent.

The claims paid in 1899 arising from the death of policy holders amounted to \$15,629,979, and in addition \$10,739,057 was paid on account of endowments and dividends. The receipts for the year reached \$58,890,077.21. At the close of the year 1898 the insurance in force amounted to \$971,711,997. At the close of 1899 it had advanced to \$1,052,665,211, showing the great activity of the company's business during the year. Since its organization in 1843 the Mutual Life has paid its policy holders \$514,117,946.

Statistics of the company show that in 1899 it received for premiums \$44,524,519.22; its disbursements to policy holders for claims by death were \$15,629,979.43; for endowments and dividends, \$10,739,057.12; for all other accounts, \$12,228,444.13, making a total of \$38,597,480.68.

The following telegram has been received by the Adjutant General of the Army from Vancouver Barracks: "Ray telegraphs Lieut. Herron and party safe at Fort Gibbon, Dec. 11." As will be remembered, Lieut. Herron and his party constituted part of the Cook's Inlet expedition. Prior to receiving this word from Col. Ray, nothing had been heard from the party since April, 1899, and it was greatly feared that it was lost. Upon the request of General Randall, five companies of the 7th Inf. will be ordered to Alaska. These companies are now stationed at Columbus Barracks and Fort Wayne, Mich. They will proceed immediately to their new station.

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INCOME

Received for Premiums - \$44,524,519 22
From all other Sources - 14,365,557 99
\$58,890,077 21

DISBURSEMENTS

To Policy-holders for Claims by
Death - \$15,629,979 43
To Policy-holders for Endow-
ments, Dividends, etc. - 10,739,057 12
For all other accounts - 12,228,444 13
\$38,597,480 68

ASSETS

United States Bonds and other
Securities - \$178,155,461 74
First Lien Loans on Bond and
Mortgage - 74,794,921 03
Loans on Bonds and other Se-
curities - 6,380,000 00
Loans on Company's Policies - 4,374,636 06
Real Estate: Company's 120 Office
Buildings, and other Prop-
erties - 23,186,525 06
Cash in Banks and Trust Com-
panies - 13,012,455 02
Accrued Interest, Net Deferred
Premiums, etc. - 6,960,637 41
\$301,844,537 52

LIABILITIES

Policy Reserves, etc. - \$251,711,988 61
Contingent Guaranty Fund - 47,952,645 91
Available for Authorized Divi-
dends - 2,180,000 00
\$301,844,537 52

Insurance and Annuities in
force - \$1,052,665,211 64

I have carefully examined the foregoing State-
ment and find the same to be correct; liabilities
calculated by the Insurance Department.
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ROBERT A. GRANNISS Vice-President

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NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Among the Naval officers resident in Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., other than those living in Government quarters, are the following: Asst. Naval Constr. L. A. Adams, Monticello Hotel; Boatswain A. Benson; P. A. Paymr. H. E. Biscoe, 186 Bute street; Gunner W. A. Cable; Lieut. Comdr. C. K. Curtis, Grandby street; Lieut. W. A. Edgar, Monticello Hotel; Pay Director C. H. Eldredge, Freemason and Bortetourt streets; Mrs. Emerick and children, care Mrs. Main, Bute and Duke streets; Capt. W. A. Folger, Monticello Hotel; Pay Insp. Wm. Galt, Colonial avenue, Ghent; Mrs. Shirley Hope and children, Portsmouth, Va.; Lieut. Wm. Hopkins, U. S. M. C., Grigsby place; Boatswain Peter Y. Johnson; Kimball and wife, Monticello Hotel; Mates H. Kuhl and Jas. Hill, Portsmouth, Va.; Lieut. C. B. Morgan, Custom House; Lieut. Col. W. S. Muse, U. S. M. C., Virginia Club; Pay Director, Rufus Parks, Monticello Hotel; Lieut. Comdr. I. S. K. Reeves, Freemason, near Bortetourt street; Mrs. Reynolds and family, Colonial avenue, Ghent; Gunner Jas. Shannon, No. 36 Bousch street; Lieut. C. S. Stanworth, Fort Norfolk, Va.; Comdr. Thos. Stevens, Grigsby place; Lieut. Wm. Truxton, Freemason, between Duke and Bousch; Maj. L. W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C., Virginia Club; Gunner, W. E. Webber, Portsmouth, Va.; Chaplain C. Q. Wright, Mary's avenue, Ghent.

A TOUCHING SCENE.

The New York "Tribune" thus describes a remarkable scene which took place at the banquet of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening:

"Admiral Dewey was the guest of honor last night at the dinner given by the Loyal Legion at Delmonico's. General Henry L. Burnett was the presiding officer. A paper on 'The Shenandoah Valley During the Civil War' was read by General Horatio C. King. General King spoke of the work done in the Shenandoah Valley by General Molineux's brigade, and paid a stirring tribute to the General, who was wounded in battle there. He said General Molineux had done some of the most brilliant and daring work of the war. The reference to the veteran who for some weeks has been going through the terrible ordeal of his son's trial for murder, brought the 430 guests to their feet. They cheered tremendously. The score or more of women in the balconies added their plaudits, and General King, by unanimous request, repeated the paragraph in his paper just read. A second demonstration followed. It was ended only when the guests as one man rose and drank 'health and long life and happiness to General Molineux.'"

Previous to this campaign in the Valley, General Mol-

ineux served at Port Hudson and in the Red River country, Louisiana. On April 14 he received a wound in the jaw while leading a charge at Irish Bend. He subsequently served at Savannah, Ga., whither he was sent with his brigade by sea, and placed by General Sherman in charge of Forts Pulaski and Tybee and the other military works at that city. While there he saved the ship Lawrence, for which the New York Board of Underwriters voted him a service of plate. The war ending, General Molineux was placed in command of the military district of Northern Georgia, with headquarters at Augusta, and while there seized for the Government a very large sum of Confederate coin and bullion, valuable buildings and factories of the Confederate Government. Quartermaster and Commissary stores valued at \$10,000,000 and over 70,000 bales of cotton. But while thus vigorously performing his duty as a soldier, he did this with a courtesy and consideration that won him general esteem and brought him the thanks of the City Council and merchants of Augusta for his justice and kindness. He returned to civil life as a Major General by brevet, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war."

General Molineux was subsequently appointed a Major General in the State service and commanded the 2d Division, N. Y. N. G.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual statement of the Equitable Life Assurance Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1899, furnishes abundant food for thought. The outstanding assurance is \$1,054,416,422—notwithstanding the fact that more than thirty-four millions applied for was declined on examination. The new assurance issued is \$203,301,832, and the assets are \$280,191,287. Deducting the liabilities, \$219,073,800, leaves a surplus of \$61,117,478. The income was \$53,878,201, the disbursements \$34,882,926, leaving the year's income \$18,995,275 to the good; a truly magnificent statement for any company, and especially for so young a company. The fact that more than twenty-four millions of dollars was paid to the Equitable's policy-holders during the year—an average of more than two millions a month—illustrates the immense good accomplished by a faithful and sound life insurance company.

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MARRIED.

HESSE-WEBBER.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 7, 1900,

Mr. Edwin B. Hesse, son of Mr. John C. Hesse, of the Record and Pension Office, to Miss Pamela A. Webber.

PARKER-MILLER.—At Santiago, Cuba, Jan. 14, 1900, Helen, daughter of Mr. Miller, the Auditor for the Province of Santiago de Cuba, to Asst. Surg. Herman P. Parker, U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

DIED.

AVARELL.—At Bath, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1900, Bvt. Maj. Gen. William Woods Averell, Capt., U. S. A., retired.

BENSON.—At 427 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., G. Robert Benson, son of the late Lieut. G. R. Benson, U. S. Marine Corps.

BENYAURD.—At the hotel Audubon, New York, Feb. 7, 1900, Lieut. Col. William Henry Harrison Benyard, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

BROWN.—At St. Mary's Hospital, Duluth, Minn., Feb. 2, Dr. Z. K. Brown, nephew of Gen. M. I. Ludington, Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

GILDER.—Feb. 5, at Morristown, N. J., in the 62d year of his age, William Henry Gilder, late Brevet Major, U. S. V., second son of the late Rev. W. and Jane Nutt Gilder.

LYMAN.—Suddenly in Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1900, Maj. Wyllys Lyman, U. S. A., retired.

LYNCH.—At Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1900, Moina Lynch, only daughter of 1st Lieut. and Mrs. James A. Lynch, 15th Inf., U. S. A., aged 3 years, 9 months, 13 days.

MOWER.—At 673 Lexington avenue, New York, Feb. 4, 1900, Anna Josephine, daughter of the late Surg. Thomas Gardner Mower, U. S. A.

SMITH.—At Sogod, Philippine Islands, Feb. 5, 1900, from wounds received in action, Capt. Edmund Dickinson Smith, 19th U. S. Inf.

SPARLING.—At Seattle, Wash., Feb. 1, 1900, Frederick Herbert Sparling, cadet at the Naval Academy in 1884.

TONCRAV.—In the Philippines, Feb. 7, 1900, 1st Lieut. James P. Toncray, 36th Inf., U. S. V.

WOODRUFF.—At Fort Riley, Kan., Jan. 30, 1900, Ruth Hope, infant daughter of Dr. Charles E. Woodruff, U. S. A., aged five months.

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U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, New London, Conn., Jan. 17, 1900.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering ammunition hoists and delivery doors at New London, Conn., will be received here until noon, Feb. 17, 1900, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. SMITH & LEACH, Maj. Engrs.

U. S. Engineer Office, New London, Conn., Jan. 30, 1900.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering electric light plant at New London, Conn., will be received here until noon, March 2, 1900, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. SMITH & LEACH, Maj., Engrs.

WAR MAP FOR DRESS PATTERN.

A resident in the suburbs noticed that his cook had stuck up in her kitchen a map of South Africa, with the British possessions colored red, the Transvaal brown, the Orange Free State yellow, and Portuguese territory green. "Do you take an interest in the war, Mary?" he asked. "No, sir," replied the cook, "but I mean to 'ave a skirt like that brown bit, and blouses like them other colors; and I'm just keepin' the map to match the patterns with, when I get an evening off, sir."—London Chronicle.

THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

The annual return which was ordered by the House of Commons, on the motion of Sir Charles Dilke, shows the number of war vessels of all classes which, in the navies of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, United States and Japan, were either built or building on Oct. 15, including in the last category all those vessels for which on that date money had been appropriated by the respective governments, although the construction of the vessels might not have actually begun. The figures are as follows:

	Battle ships.	Arm'd. cruisers.	Tor. boats.
England	70	31	240
France	35	20	293
Russia	24	12	233
Germany	25	6	126
Italy	18	7	180
United States	16	5	50
Japan	7	7	71

England has more battleships and cruisers than France and Russia combined and more than Germany, Italy, United States and Japan combined. In torpedo boats she is inferior to France and but little superior to Russia.

The Australians want to have a little navy, but objection is raised to this in England on the ground that the colonists would next insist upon having a voice in the disposition of the British fleet and might not be disposed to take a hand in all of the Imperial wars.

Cable despatches say a recent decree of President Loubet abolishes the use of fetters in the French Navy. It has been the custom to manacle men in a row to an iron bar, which, with the rolling of the ship in heavy seas, proved a terrible punishment. That this relic of mediaeval times was not swept away long ago is surprising.

FORT BLISS, TEX.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Jan. 31, 1900.

Capt. R. H. R. Loughborough, 25th Inf., and commanding officer at this post, has been ordered before an examining board for promotion at San Antonio, Tex.

Mrs. Peabody, of Boston, sister of Lieut. Walter S. Brown, 3d Inf., arrived in El Paso recently to assist in nursing her brother, who is ill at Hotel Dieu, the Sisters' Hospital. Lieut. Brown had typhoid fever when he left Manila and it has developed into nervous prostration, and, though improved, he is still incapacitated for active duty, and Dr. William Baird, post surgeon, has recommended an extension of his sick leave.

The first of the week was pay day at the post, always a welcome day.

A. A. Surg. Arthur, U. S. A., was a visitor at the post last week. He is recuperating after a spell of Cuban fever, and is spending his sick leave in El Paso.

Quite a painful accident befell Judge Magoffin, father of the wife of Lieut. William Glasgow, U. S. A., last week. While standing on the street in El Paso he took a bite of taffy candy. In some way it became lodged in his throat and he strangled, and before help could reach him he had fallen to the pavement face downward, striking and breaking his nose and spraining his ankle.

The body of Capt. Charles Steele, 18th Inf., passed through El Paso last week en route to his home in Mississippi. Capt. Steele was stationed at this post two years ago and has many friends here. He had been at Fort Bayard, N. M., for some time, undergoing treatment. He leaves a wife and two children.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company has been very successful in obtaining water in the wells they are boring just off of the reservation. The water will be piped into El Paso just beside the Government wagon road, and the company will provide facilities for watering the said road, which will be quite an assistance in keeping it in good order.

The Army and Navy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Washington, D. C., has opened a luncheon and tea room at 722 Seventeenth street, near the War and Navy Building, Washington. The object is to employ a number of the members of soldiers' families left behind by men who have gone to the front or died in their country's service, and to raise money to assist others in Washington and elsewhere as far as possible.

Over \$1,000 and many garments have been distributed in all sections of the country. The ladies are confident of success in their new enterprise, but they need money to begin, and for their many beneficiaries, and any contributions will be gratefully received. They take orders for cakes, preserves, jellies and the like, thus giving employment to needy soldiers' wives at their homes. Contributions may be sent to any member of the Chapter, or to the chairman of the Relief Committee, Mrs. L. A. Chamberlin, 2206 Q street, Washington, D. C.

A writer in the Philadelphia "Press" says that some years ago the then Duke of Marlborough when in America was asked why Lord Randolph Churchill had resigned his office at the head of the British War Department. This is said to have been the Duke's reply: "My brother discovered things there appalling. If ever the cover is taken off that box and the iniquity and incompetence that are inside of it are revealed, it will not only destroy any administration that may be in power at the time, but may bring England dangerously near something like revolution. My brother could not face the grave responsibility, and my only hope is that there will come a purification before Great Britain is entangled in a desperate war."

The report that France is to send 5,000 additional troops to Madagascar is taken in some quarters to indicate that the republic is apprehensive that England may covet that island. It is said that a large intrenched camp will be formed at Diego Suarez. London does not take that view of the matter. There it is believed that the natives are becoming troublesome.

Col. De Bange, the inventor of the well known cannon, has just made some interesting remarks on the lessons of the war. He says that it is now demonstrated that guns and rifles adapted to too quick firing have been proved to be of comparative little service, and that there must be a return to deliberate shooting and careful aim.

The Ohio House Feb. 6 passed a bill making it a misdemeanor to desecrate the American flag by using it for advertising purposes. The bill exempts emblems of the G. A. R., patriotic orders of the Army and Navy and of the State Militia.

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Examined and Declined

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Income

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Assets Dec. 31, 1899 . .

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Assurance Fund

(\$216,384,975.00) and

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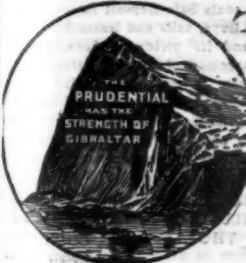
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A "STRIKER'S" CHOICE.

The officers in the U. S. Army were allowed as a privilege the use of enlisted men as servants, and these were called "strikers." They were never detailed from the ranks without their own consent. It was also necessary to ask the company commander for a man, and he in turn made known the wish to the special soldier who was wanted. The captain of a company once sent to the barracks for a certain "Pat" and told him that a request had been made for him as "striker," but that on the other hand he would have a pretty hard summer if he went out with him, as it was on the eve of an Indian campaign.

The temper of the wife of the officer who had asked for him was an open secret in the post. Pat's seamed, weather-beaten face and twinkling blue eyes said more than his real reply, "I'm after thinkin' I'd like field service better, sir."

Though I almost jumped out of my chair with fright when I was first married, as the "striker" was given some order, and watched to see if tears would come to his eyes at the tone, I soon found that he would be the first to marvel if spoken to in any other way.

The General threw himself back in bursts of laughter when I asked if he did not think that he had hurt the man's feelings, and I then learned that from the first hour of enlistment the recruit becomes accustomed to the apparent harshness of the sergeant or commissioned officer, and no one is quicker to distinguish between an order given in a fit of temper or the usual military tone, which necessarily, from the exigencies of the service, is short and peremptory.

Still it was a good while before I could listen quietly to some simple request like, "O'Brien, take my sword-belt to the saddler and have the buckle set back," given in about the same tone as, "Right about, wheel, draw

sabers, charge!"—Elizabeth B. Custer, in the February "New Lippincott."

DEATH OF GENERAL WAUCHOPE.

A correspondent sends this description of the death of General Wauchope at Modder River: He fell well to the front of his brigade, and his body was found riddled with bullets 15 yards from the Boer trenches. His weapons had been taken away. He survived the first volley, though his helmet was knocked off by a bullet. He then ordered the brigade to extend and the men to lie down in order to escape the enemy's fire. He was as cool as if on parade and quite regardless of his own safety. He made no attempt to take cover himself, and was killed by the second or third volley. The body lay where it fell, when a party went out under a flag of truce and recovered it. The Boers came out of their trenches to meet our people where the body lay. The news of the popular General's death caused profound gloom in camp. The scene at the graveside was most touching. Lord Methuen and his staff were present. The funeral procession was composed entirely of the Highland Brigade, headed by the pipers of the Black Watch. The Highland chaplain read the service, the Highlanders forming a hollow square round the grave. Several officers present, who had served under General Wauchope in Egypt, gave way to tears as they gazed on his dead face, and the brigade filed past the open grave to take a last look at the General they loved so well. Wauchope lies buried beside a number of others who fell at Magersfontein. It was his wish if he fell to lie at rest among the faithful Highlanders whom he loved with the soldier's love for those whom he has commanded and led to victory and perhaps death at the call of duty.

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